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S.F. TRUSTEESHIP PLAN AGAIN FACES DEADLOCK

Chungking Proposal of Eventual Independence for All Opposed by Big Powers

Domei

LISBON, May 19.—According to a San Francisco report, the establishment of the International Trusteeship system has again hit a deadlock due to a proposal by the Chungking representative who said that the trusteeship should be aimed at the eventual acquisition of independence by all non-independent peoples. The representatives of Britain and the United States, however, strongly opposed the use of the word "independence." Among others, Harold Stassen, chief of the Drafting Committee, declared that the Chungking representative was certainly going too far in making such a proposal which could never be accepted by the big countries represented at the meeting, and that he could not but think that the Chungking representative had made such a proposal knowing that the United States would never accept it. In view of the fact that the Soviet Union also had emphasized the necessity of giving independence to all non-independent peoples, it is now feared in some quarters that the trusteeship system will never be brought into being.

'Big 5' Meeting Due

Domei

LISBON, May 19.—The "Big Five" representatives at the San Francisco Conference have decided to meet this afternoon in compliance with the request of the Soviet representative who holds the key to the solution of several vexing questions facing the conference.

The American delegation to the conference is persuaded that the request made by the Soviet representative for the five power conference came as a result of instructions reaching him from Moscow with regard to the proposed regional and international peace structures.

America is already working on a plan to make it possible for the various regional groups of states to unite in resisting aggression without tampering with the authority of the international peace structure.

It has been decided by America to put off laying the scheme which it is preparing before the conference until May 21, by which time it hopes that the representative of the Soviet Union will have clarified the attitude of his Government.

U.S. Waits Soviet Move

Exclusive to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 19.—The United States delegation at San Francisco is hoping fervently for a word from Moscow this weekend that may clear the way for the United Nations' approval of the regional defense plans and break the conference deadlock on other critical issues, AP correspondent John Hightower reported from San Francisco today.

For the moment he said, it is not known what course the Soviets may pursue. They have the world security conference tied in a knot so far as important decisions are concerned.

In addition there is an undercurrent of a small nation revolt against what some are terming "big-power control" of the present and future United Nations machinery. This alone could considerably prolong the work of the conference beyond the next two weeks, John Hightower said.

A series of developments spotlighted the new crisis as delegates headed for their first public session in more than a week to hear a formal report from the committees planning a new world court. These developments included:

1. Francisco Aguirre, Cuban delegate, speaking in a closed committee meeting, hotly accused the big powers of wanting to create a "collective dictatorship of the world." Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan replied with a plea for "confidence and faith" in the big nations, in peace as in war.

2. A group of Latin-American leaders, reported to number nine, banded together to stall any further action on the major conference issues until the Soviet Union has clarified her position on regional defense treaties, such as is proposed for the American hemisphere. Pending this they are particularly unwilling to approve a big-power power of veto over the future United Nations peace-keeping machinery.

3. The United States delegation decided not to try to force the issue on regional defense without giving the Soviets a few more days to answer.

A meeting late yesterday of the conference executive committee headed by Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, received a proposal from Secretary General Alger Hiss that the conference end by June 2. Big representatives generally favored this date as a tentative goal, but Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, protested sharply against any steamroller tactics, saying the smaller delegations lacked the manpower of the big ones to keep fully abreast of all the issues and needed time to study them. The result was no decision pending a meeting of the steering committee on Monday.

Viet Nam Resolves To Work With Japan For New Asia Order

Domei

HUE (Indo-China), May 19.—Prime Minister Tran Trong Kim of Viet Nam declared on May 17 the unalterable determination of the Government to cooperate with Japan for the construction of the East Asian sphere of common prosperity. His statement follows: The determination of the Viet Nam Cabinet, formed on April 17, to support Japan at this decisive stage of the War of Greater East Asia, does not undergo the slightest alteration at the surrender of Germany to the enemy, considering that at the date the Viet Nam Government was constituted, the issue of the struggle in Central Europe was already clear with the enemy closing upon Berlin. The duty of this Government is to maintain the internal order of Viet Nam and to ensure its independence by undertaking material and immaterial sacrifices.

ALEXANDER SAYS TALKS WITH TITO HAVE FAILED

Orders Troops to Be on Alert—Says Brozovitch Aims to Attain Ends by Use of Arms

Exclusive to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 19.—Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Commander in the Mediterranean area, charged Premier Marshal Josef "Tito" Brozovitch of Yugoslavia today with apparent intention of establishing claims in northeast Italy and southern Austria by force of arms and said his efforts to come to a "friendly agreement" with the Yugoslav leader had failed, according to a Rome dispatch.

In a blunt statement baring for the first time the full gravity of the crisis resulting from Tito's territorial aspirations, Alexander said: "Tito sought by force of arms and military occupation to establish his claims."

The statement was addressed to the armed forces in the Mediterranean theater and ordered them to be on the alert while waiting to see "whether Tito is prepared to cooperate in accepting a peaceful settlement of his territorial claims or whether he will attempt to establish them by force."

Alexander said that the United States and British Governments have taken the matter up directly with Marshal Tito. The Soviet Government has been kept fully informed.

The disputed territory is around Trieste, Gorizia and east of the Isonzo River known as the Venezia Guilia area and the Austrian area around Klagenfurt and the border strip abutting the northwestern corner of Yugoslavia.

Alexander made plain that that the Allies "have no objection to claims being put forward by Marshal Tito" but he said that the Allied policy was that such claims should be settled only at the peace conference.

Meanwhile, the Associated Press reported from Trieste that American military authorities said Tito's troops now have withdrawn completely from the area west of the Isonzo River, but added that there was no indication of any movement from Trieste or the remainder of the disputed area east of the river.

Presents Yugoslav Viewpoint

Exclusive to the Nippon Times

MOSCOW, May 19.—The Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Government printed today an interview with Edward Kerdel, Assistant President of the Yugoslav Council of Ministers, upholding Yugoslav claims to Trieste.

Kerdel stated that not only Trieste, but Istria and the Slovenian maritime district were "liberated exclusively by the Yugoslav army's own forces."

"From a formal standpoint," he said, "it is fully natural that the Yugoslav army has the same rights on territory it occupied as have the rest of the Allied armies which occupied alien territory during the war.

"This territory is not alien, but our own national land, forcibly taken from Yugoslavia in the past," he asserted.

Referring to what he called "foreign newspapers spreading slanderous rumors that by occupying these districts Yugoslavia wants to present the world a fait accompli," Kerdel declared, "such assertions are baseless." Kerdel declared that not only the Slovene population, but a majority of the Italians in Trieste support Yugoslavia's demand for Trieste.

The Belgrade Radio, meanwhile, declared today that the "honor of the Yugoslav army and nation require the presence of Yugoslav troops in Istria, Trieste, and the coast of Slovenia." The broadcast said this was quoted from Marshal Tito's reply to the notes sent by the United States and Britain.

LEBANON CAPITAL TENSE AS FRENCH LAND TROOPS

Government Determined to Act In Case Sovereignty Invaded, Says Prime Minister

Domei

LISBON, May 19.—In a move variously interpreted, which was possibly intended as a demonstration to influence the course of negotiations between Syria and Lebanon which are impending, the French Government sent the cruiser Jeanne d'Arc to Beirut on May 17, according to a report from that city, and landed an expeditionary force of 500 men from the vessel.

Immediately after the landing, various shops in the thoroughfares of Beirut closed their doors in protest against the French move.

Speaking in the Lower House on May 17, the Prime Minister of Lebanon said:

"The Lebanese Government was informally advised of the landing of the French troops.

"As for the Government, it has determined to face out any situation, however difficult, that might arise should there be an endeavor to realize plan for an invasion of the sovereign rights of the Republic.

Tension Seen Increasing

Exclusive to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 19.—Political circles in Cairo are following with uneasiness recent development in the Levant states particularly Lebanon since the arrival of French troops in their country and the tension is said to be increasing, according to a Reuters dispatch from Cairo.

A report from Damascus, so far unconfirmed, said that the visit of General Beynet, French delegate general and plenipotentiary in Levant, has left the deadlock unbroken.

Also a dispatch today from Beirut said that the strike which started in the city yesterday in protest against the arrival of fresh French troops has been generally settled and the city is calm, but the tension is high. People are gathering in the streets as if expecting something to happen.

An official communique issued by the Levant Government said that General Beynet had met the Lebanese Foreign Minister and the Foreign Minister of Syria and informed them of the French point of view with regard to French relations with Syria and Lebanon.

Syrian and Lebanese Foreign Ministers have adopted a common line at their meeting yesterday and an important Syria-Lebanese conference is expected today at which the Presidents of both republics as well as foreign ministers will meet. The Lebanese Chamber is meeting on Tuesday to hear the Government report.

It is learned from Beirut, meanwhile, that during the celebrations following the end of the war in Europe, pro-French demonstrators in Beirut tore down the Lebanese flag shouting such slogans as "Lebanon for De Gaulle" and also there were anti-French demonstrations and flag incidents.

The Lebanese in Egypt also allege that French troops which recently arrived in their country contained unduly high proportion of officers and the other officers arrived by air. Moreover, the first French cruiser carrying General Beynet and a party of French troops to replace the troops leaving has been followed by another cruiser bringing additional troops which caused bad impressions both in Lebanon and Egypt.

British efforts have been directed to producing a better atmosphere for the discussions but they were not helped by the reinforcement of the French garrison which is interpreted in Levant states as implying negotiations under threat of force.

Transjordan Cabinet Quits

Exclusive to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 19.—The Transjordan Cabinet, headed by Samir Elrifai Pasha has resigned and a new government has been formed by Ibrahim Hackem Pasha, according to a Cairo dispatch.

Stalin's Blunt Statement on Poles Proves Shock to U.S. and Britain

Domei

LISBON, May 19.—Premier Josef Stalin, today bluntly affirmed Russia's refusal to negotiate with the 16 arrested Polish leaders in a statement which London sources said has widened the rift between the Soviets and Allies on the Polish issue, according to a London dispatch.

Stalin asked that the Polish problem of reconstruction of the Polish provisional government in Warsaw be in strict accordance with the Crimean decision and asserted that the arrests of 16 Polish leaders—including men that the United States and Britain recommended for inclusion in the coalition regime—are in no way connected with the reconstruction of the government. He said that Russia never invited the arrested men to discuss the formation of the new government. "Soviet authorities will not negotiate with violators of the law on the protection of the rear of the Red Army" Stalin said.

His statement is generally regarded as making public the stonewall attitude which Soviet diplomats have been expressing for several weeks. One British expert regarded Stalin's assertion that the arrested Poles had nothing to do with the reconstruction of the Polish government as one "that almost takes your breath away."

Stalin laid down three "elementary" conditions for the solution of the Polish question, the first of them being the recognition of the present Warsaw Government as the basic core of a national unity government At Yalta, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill pledged recognition of the Warsaw regime as soon as it was organized on a broader basis.

Reply Broadcast Made

The Soviet leader broke his silence on the Polish issue as reports were heard in London that arrangements were being pressed for a meeting of the "Big Three." His statements were contained in a reply broadcast by the Moscow Radio to a letter written by Ralph Parker, Moscow correspondent for the London Times.

The second condition, Stalin declared, was that any future Polish Government must pursue a friendly policy with Russia, and not a policy of the "cordon sanitaire" against the Soviet Union.

The third essential for the solution of the problem, he said, was the resolving of the question of reconstruction together with the Poles who at present have ties with the Polish people, and not without them.

Stalin branded as "untrue" the statements by the Polish exile government group in London that the arrested men had been invited to Russia by a Soviet officers to discuss the Polish question.

The following is the text of the letter written by Marshal Stalin to Ralph Parker, Moscow correspondent for the London Times, who asked for a statement on the arrest of the 16 Polish leaders:

"I have somewhat delayed my answer, but this is understandable if one keeps in mind how busy I am.

"Firstly, the arrest of the 16 Poles in Poland with the well-known diversionist General Okulicaki at their head has no connection with the question of reconstruction of the Polish Provisional Government. These gentlemen were arrested in accordance with law similar to the British Defense of Realm Act. The arrest was carried out by the Soviet military authorities in accordance with the agreement concluded between the Polish Provisional Government and the Soviet military command.

Based on Crimea Decisions

"Secondly, it is untrue that the arrested Poles were invited for negotiations with the Soviet authorities. Soviet authorities do not and will not conduct negotiations with those who break the law on the protection of the Red Army rear.

"Thirdly, as far as the question of reorganization of the Polish Provisional Government itself is concerned, it can only be solved on the basis of the Crimea decisions because no deviations from these decisions can be permitted.

"Fourthly, I think the Polish question can be solved by agreement between the Allies only if the following elementary conditions are observed: (A)—If in the reconstruction of the Polish Provisional Government, the latter is recognized as a basic core of the future Polish Government of National United similar to the case of Yugoslavia where the National Liberation Committee was recognized as the main core of the United Yugoslav Government.

(B)—If as a result of reconstruction a government is created in Poland which will pursue a policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and not a policy of 'cordon sanitaire' against the Soviet Union.

(C)—If the question of reconstruction of the Polish Government is resolved together with the Poles, who at present have ties with the Polish people and not without them."

Soviet Stand Seen Unchanged

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 19.—Concerning Stalin's letter on the Polish question, Reuter correspondent Hooper at Moscow dispatched the following report:

"That in reply to a question asked by the Times correspondent, Stalin had touched on the Polish question shows how important the question has become. In the past two years there has been no other case where Stalin had written a letter in answer to a question asked by foreign newspapermen. The Soviet attitude to the three conditions of the Polish question remains unchanged, and the letter has only clarified this stand. In Stalin's declaration can be seen his firm determination to stop the danger of the wedges that had been driven among various nations in the past from becoming greater.

"Probably the future problem will be what repercussion the Western countries will show to his declaration, and this will be discussed at the session of the Moscow committee decided by the Crimean conference. British Ambassador Kerr and American Ambassador Harriman who are to form the committee together with Foreign Commissar Molotov are expected to return home shortly."

REICH WAR CRIMINALS DEMANDED BY MOSCOW

Approaches Anglo-Americans to Hand Over Officers as Agreed at Yalta

Domei

LISBON, May 19.—The Soviet Government has submitted to the Supreme Headquarters of the European Invasion Force a demand for the surrender to the Soviets of German officers who committed war crimes at the time of the German invasion into Soviet territory and who are now being held by the American and British forces, according to an INS report from London.

The Soviets are reported to have explained that this demand conforms with the Yalta agreement which provides for the examination of those who have committed crimes in areas outside Germany at respective places.

What attitude the British and American Supreme Headquarters will take in regard to this demand of the Soviet Government is now being watched with interest.

Rosenberg Nabbed

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—A CBS special correspondent reports today that Alfred Rosenberg, ex-Minister of Ostland, was arrested in a hospital in the dwelling quarters of Flensburg, which is said to be the site of Karl Doenitz's regime.

Mrs. Hess Arrested

Domei

ZURICH, May 19.—Arrest of Mrs. Rudolf Hess, wife of the former German leader who is held in Britain as a prisoner, by the French forces in the neighborhood of Lake Constance is reported in a Brussels broadcast quoted by an Exchange Telegraph dispatch.

The same broadcast is authority for the statement that the commander of the German garrison on Bornholm Island has been shot by the Red Army.

Himmler's Hideout Known

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—British 2nd army authorities know where Heinrich Himmler, Reich Home Minister, is and presumably could take him into custody at any time, reports a News Chronicle war correspondent in a dispatch from Luenburg, south of Hamburg. The correspondent described the present whereabouts of the Gestapo chief as an "artificial SHAEF mystery."

500 Criminals Named

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—A source close to the Czechoslovakian Government said today that its list of war criminals now number more than 500 names and included all the ranking officials of Hitler's wartime government, an AP dispatch from London said today.

14 ARMY FLIERS HONORED; RAMMED 9 U.S. WARCRAFT

Brilliant Exploits of Heroes in P.I. Area Brought to Knowledge of His Majesty

The outstanding exploits of 14 Army airmen of the Japanese Special Attack Corps, who participated in the Philippine operations, distinguishing themselves by sinking or damaging nine U.S. warcraft in ramming attacks against the enemy fleet in Leyte Gulf and Ormoc Bay in December last year, and who were previously cited for their meritorious services, have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Sunday.

The text of the announcement follows:

"Those previously cited for rendering meritorious military services in launching heroic ramming attacks against enemy warcraft in battles in the Philippine area as members of Special Attack Air Units, thereby manifesting the spirit of the Imperial Forces, and whose exploits have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, follow:

"Sublieutenants Joji Tanaka and Hitoshi Kitagawa of the Ichiu Attack Unit.

"Sublieutenant Kenichi Kasukaw of the Hakko Attack Unit.

"Corporal Shiro Igarashi of the Yasukuni Attack Unit.

"Sublieutenant Seisho Ito of the Sekicho Attack Unit.

"Attacking enemy warcraft in Leyte Gulf and Ormoc Bay, Sublieutenants Tanaka, Kitagawa and Kasukawa, and Corporal Igarashi, on December 7 last year, and Sublieutenant Ito, on the following day, set ablaze two warships of unidentified category in ramming attacks besides achieving other brilliant war results.

"Lieutenant Kunio Ishida and Sublieutenants Akira Umehara, Masatoshi Ishimura, Shinjiro Sasada, Shigeru Oishi and Kozo Nagatsuka of the Tanshin Attack Unit.

"Sergeant Major Yutaka Yuzawa and Sergeant Masanosuke Kitai, and Corporal Wasaburo Kato of the Kinno Air Unit.

"Carrying out ramming attacks on enemy war vessels in Leyte Gulf on December 10 last year, they sank two large transports, one battleship or heavy cruiser and two large landing barges, besides damaging one large transport and one battleship or heavy cruiser, setting them ablaze."

MADE PRIVY COUNCILORS

General Honjo and Sakurauchi Appointed to New Post

General Shigeru Honjo, president of the Military Relief Board, and Yukio Sakurauchi, Cabinet adviser and former Finance Minister, were installed as Privy Councilors at a ceremony held in the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m. Saturday.

Their appointments were made to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement from the Privy Council of General Jiro Minami upon his appointment as the president of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai and also another vacancy that has been long standing. Thus with the appointment of General Honjo and Mr. Sakurauchi, the Privy Council has come to have the full membership of 24.

With his appointment as a Privy Councilor, Mr. Sakurauchi was relieved of his post of Cabinet adviser on Saturday.

General Kotaro Nakamura was appointed president of the Military Relief Board to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of General Honjo as Privy Councilor, it was also announced by the Board of Information on Saturday evening.

Reich Warships Seized

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 18.—The British Admiralty disclosed today the conditions of the German warships now in Allied hands, according to a London dispatch. The report revealed that out of the two battleships, one was sunk and one scuttled; one pocket battleship sunk; one battle cruiser sunk, one aircraft carrier damaged; seven cruisers with only two operational: 24 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats and 1,200 small seacraft.

Frenchmen Hit Black Mart

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 18.—Three hundred Frenchmen paraded along the Champs Elysees today shouting "down with the black market," says a Paris dispatch. On the black market, a decent restaurant meal costs $25; a pack of cigarettes, $250; a bar of American chocolate, $1.60; and a pound of butter, $4.

H.I.H. Prince Kanin Succumbs to Illness On Sunday Afternoon

His Imperial Highness Kotohito Kanin passed away at 4:10 a.m. Sunday, at the age of 81, at the Odawara villa, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department at 1:30 p.m. Sunday. His Imperial Highness, ill since the latter part of January, had been receiving medical attention at the Odawara villa. A Court mourning of five days beginning May 20 was also announced by the Imperial Household Department on Sunday.

FIGHT ON TARAKAN ISLAND INCREASING IN INTENSITY

Nippon Garrison Forces Hold Main Positions, Inflict Heavy Enemy Losses

By M. MURAKAWA and Y. YOSHIDA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN AREA BASE, May 19.—The fighting by ground forces on Tarakan Island, which has not seen any new development since May 11, promises to become intense as the enemy pushes preparations for an attack.

From the morning of May 16 the enemy commenced a bombardment with naval guns around the area of Amaloe on the east coast of the island, thereby revealing intentions to effect a landing somewhere in the area.

At the same time the enemy, supported by artillery, bombing planes, and naval guns, and mobilizing all forces at his command, started a general attack in the area northeast of the airfield.

Our Garrion Unit was prompt to give battle to the enemy, a most severe battle, which is still raging.

The Japanese are facing the enemy along the line running from the north side of the airfield past the reservoir to the southern side of the oil field.

Fight at Close Quarters

This is the first time that the Japanese have met the enemy since he landed on the island in a fight which has been at close quarters and is increasing in severity from hour to hour.

There is every sign that the war situation on the island has entered upon a stage where a large-scale battle is in prospect.

The Japanese raiding parties are getting more and more active every day and the war results obtained by them are increasing with the intensification of their fight.

They have already killed and wounded more than 150 enemy troops, blasted three enemy motor trucks, three staff buildings, and two munition dumps, and put out of commission three light machine-guns. By so doing they have killed and wounded 30 per cent of the force which was landed by the enemy on the island.

The feat of the Japanese is the more remarkable as they are greatly outnumbered by the enemy forces.

The gallant Japanese are in secure possession of the main positions, and are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy everywhere.

KOBIYAMA GETS NEW POST

Made Transportation Minister—Shiobara Heads Communications

With the formation of the Transportation Ministry and the Communications Board by dividing the former Transportation and Communications Ministry, Naoto Kobiyama, former Transportation and Communications Minister, was appointed the first Transportation Minister, and Tokisaburo Shiobara, director of the Communications Bureau, was made the President of the newly created Communications Board, it was announced by the Board of Transportation Saturday afternoon.

The installation ceremony was held in the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m. Saturday.

King George Warns Nation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 19.—King George VI in a speech to Parliament in reply to addresses from both Houses congratulating him on Germany's unconditional surrender referred recently to the heavy tasks before his armed forces in the east, according to a London dispatch.

He said that for more than five years, the British navy and armies hand-in-hand with the air power of the United States had carried the war into the heart of Germany and by their massive onslaughts on Germany's sources of supply paved the way for victory in Europe. He added the warning, "my armed forces still have heavy tasks before them in the Far East."

U.S. UNITS ON OKINAWA FOUGHT TO STANDSTILL

Five More Warcraft Blasted by Japanese as Bloody Struggle Continued

By Courtesy of the Press Section

The focal point of the bitter fighting on the main Okinawa Island lies in the vicinity of the 150th Height, one kilometer northeast of Shuri, where the U.S. invasion forces which were repulsed by Japanese counterattacks on the night of May 17 again launched an offensive the following morning, resulting in bloody battles which raged all day long.

Meanwhile, in the face of violent Japanese attacks, the enemy's offensive on the line running from the area north of Shuri to the western coast has been brought to a standstill.

In a daylight attack on an enemy fleet in the waters off Naha, which is shelling the left wing of the Japanese Forces on the island, a Unit of the Special Attack Corps blasted five U.S. warships including a battleship on the afternoon of May 18.

On the night of the same day, a Japanese heavy bomber unit raided the enemy airfield and war material dumps on Iye Island. Scoring direct hits the Japanese inflicted heavy damage on the enemy. Another Special Attack Air Unit attacked enemy warcraft around the main Okinawa Island between 7:18 p.m. and 7:20 p.m. on May 18.

In the Nakagusuku Bay area, intense enemy AA gunfire was heard at 7:45 p.m. the same day as Japanese Wild Eagles of the Special Attack Corps went into action against the enemy surface craft.

West of Katena, two pillars of flame were seen at 9:25 p.m. and 10:15 p.m. on May 18 from the island.

Enemy Admits Failure

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—Fighting on the main Okinawa Island is getting more bitter every hour with the American invaders throwing all available forces into the struggle, but their attack, encountering the dogged resistance of the Japanese, has collapsed at many points, according to a report, dated May 18, from a US correspondent, Tyler, who is attached to the American forces on the island.

He reported that an artillery duel of unprecedented violence had begun on the main Okinawa Island. His dispatch follows:

As the Americans approached Shuri and Naha cities, an artillery encounter, unprecedented in violence in the Pacific War, developed on the Okinawa Front. The Japanese counterattacked the Americans, concentrating such a number of heavy guns as was never seen before in the Pacific War, with the result that the advance of the Americans has been restricted to a few yards.

STRESSES FAITH IN NAZISM

Captured German Says Hitler's Policies Meant for all Mankind

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—A German submarine officer reaffirmed today his belief in Nazism in an interview he and a fellow captive gave to newsmen in the naval prison at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, according to a report from that city.

The officer, Lieutenant Albert Finster, said he considered the late Fuehrer Hitler's policies were meant for Germany, for Europe and possibly all mankind. "There is no difference between a German and a Nazi," he declared to the reporters. "A Nazi is a good German, a good German is a Nazi."

A fellow captive, Renier Landgraf, cook on the same vessel, expressed the opinion that the attempt on Fuehrer Hitler's life last July was regarded by all Germans in the armed forces as the turning point of the war.

U.S. To Rebuild Guam

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—A budget was introduced in Congress on May 14 for the reconstruction of Guam, according to a Washington dispatch. The House Naval Affairs Committee presented a revised bill, the same day, limiting the budget to cover the cost of reconstruction work on Guam to $15,000,000.

Auchinleck to Return

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—General Sir Claude Auchinleck, British Commander-in-Chief in India, will return to India from Britain early in June, a Reuter dispatch from London said today. General Auchinleck is accompanied by Brigadier General Desmond Younge, Director of Press Relations for India.

CHUNGKING KUOMINTANG FIXING PARTY PLATFORM

Passes Resolutions on War, Yenan Issue, Finances, Domestic Politics

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 18.—The 6th Kuomintang Congress, as it entered its final phase, passed a number of important resolutions yesterday, according to a report from Chungking.

The report quotes the contents of the resolution passed on foreign affairs in which joy is expressed regarding the capitulation of Germany, but the urgency of continuing the war against Japan is stressed; of the resolution flapping the Yenan regime for lack of good faith; of the resolution concerning the release of Chungking funds frozen in American banks; and of the resolution pointing to defects in domestic administration with respect to local self-government on the principle of racial emancipation and equality, to the wartime economic program which is not functioning as it should, to the restriction of capital, to the equalization of land ownership, and to the tightening of administrative efficiency.

The following is the full text of the resolution on foreign policy:

"The news of Germany's collapse and of the liquidation of the present world war in as far as Europe is concerned, has come just at the moment when the Kuomintang is holding its 6th Congress. This glorious victory of our Allies in Europe is a matter for great rejoicing to all of us. But our joy is tempered with the regret that China's great friend, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, did not live long enough to see this great day.

"Though our common enemy in the West has been brought to his knees, we must not forget that Japan, our common enemy in the East, has not yet suffered defeat.

"As for the Chinese people, it shall be their thoughts by day and their dream by night to exert themselves to the utmost until the enemy has been driven from their soil, and the spirit of aggression crushed.

"Looking back over the last seven years, it gives us a certain satisfaction to reflect that our foreign policy, under the wise guidance of President Chiang Kai-shek, has enabled us to snatch victory from defeat, to gain strength from weakness, and to realize, in the midst of our life and death struggles, the aim of the Father of our Republic, by concluding with all friendly nations, new treaties on the basis of equality and reciprocity, and, furthermore, to obtain at the Cairo Conference a guarantee of the return of all our lost territories, thus sanctifying the sacrifice of so many noble lives in the war of resistance.

Claims Aspirations Just

"China harbors no territorial ambitions. All she wants is the preservation of her territories and administrative integrity, and fair and equal treatment for all her nationals overseas. The justice and reasonableness of this aspiration are admitted by all.

"China, the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and France have fought shoulder to shoulder in this long war, with one heart and one soul. It is devoutly hoped that this spirit of mutual and friendly cooperation will be maintained after the war in the work of reconstructing a new world. Particularly is this cooperation necessary between Soviet Russia and China, because of their long common frontier and their many contacts, so that the most friendly relations based on absolute sincerity may exist between them. Only by the closest cooperation among China, the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France, and all the other United Nations can the solid foundation of world peace be laid.

"With a view to promoting this spirit of cooperation, the entire Chinese people, in all walks of life and irrespective of their political opinion, ought to exert their utmost, both in word and in deed to strengthen the bond between China and all the other United Nations.

Lasting Peace Hoped

"An international organization has been created at the San Francisco Conference. It goes without saying that China will do everything possible to ensure its success so that a real and lasting peace may be firmly established.

"China's unity in the setting up of a constitutional government in the country is not only the cherished object of the Kuomintang's endeavors during the last 39 years, but it is also the friendly concern of all the other United Nations. This Congress has confirmed the previous declarations of President Chiang that the National Convention will be held on November 12, this year, so that the Constitution may be passed and a constitutional government inaugurated. The National Convention will embrace representatives of all parties in China.

"In conclusion, the Kuomintang firmly believes that only a strong and united China, faithful in putting into actual practice the Three People's Principles, can claim a part in the maintenance of international peace and in the promotion of world prosperity in cooperation with the United Nations."

Communists Rapped

In a resolution on the Chinese Communist problem, the Congress endorsed the policy of the Central Executive Committee to seek a political solution of the problem. The resolution stated:

"With the responsibility of guarding the nation the Kuomintang has consistently been striving for China's freedom and equality by means of national unity and through a successful prosecution of the war.

"In September, 1937, the Chinese Communist Party pledged to support the National Government and to obey Government orders. Despite these pledges, the Chinese Communist Party has persisted in armed insubordination and refusal to carry out the military and administrative orders of the National Government. However, our Party, as is generally known at home and abroad, has maintained a policy of forebearance and spared no effort to preserve unity.

"With the convening of the National Assembly in sight, the long cherished wish of our Party to return the reins of power to the people and to establish a constitutional government will be fulfilled in a not distant future. In order to consolidate national unity and to insure victory over Japan, our Party must have the cooperation of the Chinese Communist Party.

"We hope that the Chinese Communists are equally aware of the fact that the founding of the Republic was not an easy task and that the war against Japan has yet to be won. We hope that the Chinese Communists will not fail to appreciate the difficulties still confronting the nation, but will make good their pledges of September 1937. We hold that a settlement of all questions can be reached through discussions as long as they do not adversely affect the progress of our war against aggression or endanger the State. An equitable solution will be to the interest of the nation. We urge all of our comrades to give their support to this policy."

Frozen Funds Wanted

A proposal to utilize the $300,000,000 (U.S.) Chungking deposits frozen in American banks for carrying on China's war of resistance and nation-building, was made by General Ho Ying-chin and 46 Central Political Council members, and passed at the general meeting of the Congress.

The proposal suggested that the Chinese Government requests the United States Government to supply full particulars regarding the amount of the frozen deposits and the names of the depositors. The list of names will be promulgated by either the Chinese Government or the American Government, while the cash will be directed to the national coffers to meet urgent needs in the war of resistance.

The Government will confiscate the deposits of those who are found to be traitors, corrupt government officials or predatory merchants or landowners. When the deposits are of proper nature, they will be borrowed by the Government, either in part or in toto and redeemed by instalments after the war.

Administration Defective

The realization of racial emancipation and racial equality as embodied in the principle of nationalism, the enforcement of the new "Hsien (county) System," the safeguarding of the people's livelihood, and the heightening of administrative efficiency are urged in the following which is the gist of a resolution proposed by the political Council and adopted at the General meeting:

"After hearing a report on the administrative measures carried out by the Government during the past seven years, we are convinced of the necessity of rectifying all the defects existing in our political administration. No reforms, however were carried out for the promotion of local self-government. This shows that racial emancipation and racial equality, as embodied in the principles of nationalism, are not yet being realized, and it is deemed necessary that greater efforts should hereafter be made to hasten the realization of these ideals in order to build up a democratic and unified China.

"As regards the principle of democracy, although the Government has made considerable efforts in the establishment of the new 'Hsien System' and of representative organs of all grades, local government has not reached the phase of perfection, and the people have not been given any chance to exercise these political powers. Now that a constitutional government is to be inaugurated shortly, greater attention should be directed towards the adoption of self-government.

"The wartime economic program decided upon by the Extraordinary Kuomintang Congress, has been put into execution, but the result thus far obtained are far from the goal. The restriction of capital and the equalization of land ownership, as embodied in the principle of people's livelihood, have not yet been fully carried out. Furthermore, the economic and financial measures adopted by the Government since the outbreak of the war of resistance are not coordinated and do not help to further the policy of developing State capital and restricting private capital. Hence, efforts should be made hereafter to remove all the defects and obstacles to the full realization of the principles of people's livelihood.

"Finally, tightening of the administrative efficiency is one of the most urgent tasks at present. To attain this end, strict discipline must be enforced in Government organizations and effective plans made for the training of personnel."

Kuomintang Studies Morals

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—The 6th Kuomintang Congress adopted resolutions today calling for the strict banning of prostitution, abortion and concubinage, and proposed the encouragement of cohabitation and inter-marriage between different racial groups, in order to strengthen national solidarity, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Other resolutions urged strict enforcement of monogamy, the prevention of easy divorce and the prohibition of marriage of males below 20 years of age and women below 18.

Chiang Heads Kuomintang

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 18.—General Chiang Kai-shek was reelected president of the Kuomintang Party by unanimous vote at the 15th general meeting of the Kuomintang Party at Chungking, according to a report from that city. Chiang has headed the Party since 1938.

The 6th Kuomintang Congress yesterday entered upon the final phase on the question of important proposals calling for the revision of political program of the Party in the promotion of local self-government. In view of the great number of proposals that will require the attention of the Congress, the meeting of the Congress will be prolonged until May 19.

The proposal for the revision of the political program of the Kuomintang was referred to the Congress for discussion by President Chiang. In this regard, opinions expressed at the session emphasized the importance of people's livelihood, restriction of capital and equalization of land ownership. Following a heated discussion, a party political program of Examination Committee was appointed to study these proposals before submitting them to the Congress for approval.

Ties With Soviets Stressed

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—The Six Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee and Supervisory Committee now being held at Chungking resolved today to strengthen the diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, according to a Chungking report.

MOLOTOV'S PERSONALITY DOMINATED AT 'FRISCO

Delegates of Minor Powers Timorous; U.S., Britain Differ On Trusteeships

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, was easily the dominating personality in the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, as delegates of France and of other lesser Powers, with the exception of Belgian Minister Paul Spaak, and of delegates of the Latin Americas under United States protection, timorous and unhappy as the Soviet Foreign Commissar demonstrated the power of his sarcastic tongue gave him little competition, reports the Observer's San Francisco correspondent on May 5. The correspondent believes that the Russians do not seem to be particularly enthusiastic about the Conference. He also refers to the clash between the United States and Britain on the trusteeship issue. The article follows:

"Molotov provided an eye opener on Russian policy. This appears to be based on the theory that small nations must be seen and not heard. He is apt, at any time, to be sarcastic at the expense of the small nations and his tongue can be a whip.

"The Czechs have been advertised in this Conference as Russia's special satellites. Upon them fell the dubious honor of being the first to bring up the seating claims of the Lublin Poles.

"The French are timorous and unhappy to a degree. Except for the great Powers, and some Latins acting under cover of American protection, the outstanding delegate, from the standpoint of independence, is the Belgian, Spaak.

"The conclusion is forced upon the Conference that the Russians are persevering in this undertaking only because the world organization is a pattern of international politics upon which the United States insists. If Molotov wishes to court friends, and if he could speak English, he might be extraordinarily effective. As it is, he has no difficulty in dominating the Assembly. This may be because he has little competition. It seems peculiar that, in spite of his contempt for making friends, he is not averse to making a bid for public support. This he has done at press conferences which he conducts like a virtuoso.

"But the main trouble with his public relations is that he is a complete horse trader. The Americans gave him gratis the moral platform on which he stands, in the matter of the entry of Argentina. He tore the proposal for Argentina's entry to shreds. Then he proceeded to carve poker chips out of it and tried to bargain for the recognition of the Lublin Poles in return for Argentina's entry. Why the Americans gave him this advantage is still a subject for speculation.

"The maneuver to get Argentina into the conference seems to have been begun among the Latin-Americans. Some of them were piqued by Molotov's behavior. They were determined that if the Russians persisted in bringing up White Russia and the Ukraine, they would demand a place for Argentina. The American delegation decided to support Hemisphere Unity rather than to check Latin agitation. The case was weak, but the bulk of the delegations voted with the Americas.

"All the nations hurried to submit financial amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks Plan till the midnight, May 5, deadline. They are to be first discussed by the twelve working committees who will then report to the commissions.

"After two weeks' experience, it is clear that only amendments acceptable to Moscow and Washington will be considered. Britain is in the broker's role, while the other Powers are primarily concerned in seeing the Soviet and the United States in concert.

"Aside from the charter's progress, concern is felt on the problem of trusteeships. This is one problem which is basically Anglo-American, for the other colonial Powers are bound to agree to any Anglo-American agreement. What divides the two parties concerns the functional structure. Strategic pin-points are to be held in trust for the general security system. Should the trusts be responsible to the Council for armament as well as for the general welfare of the inhabitants? The Americans say 'yes.' The British counter with a proposal that the responsibility for ultimate supervision should be divided between the Council and the General Assembly. Preferably, they would like the proposed Economic-Social Council to be given supervision over the population.

"There is also a trade difference. The Americans believe in the maintenance of the Open Door Policy in the mandated areas and strategic bases, while the British feel that a trustee should be allowed to enforce his own commercial policy. The difference is expected to be ironed out without trouble.

"Lord Cranborne told the press on April 5 that in both the British and United States draft proposals, trusteeship in the areas under consideration were:

"(1) Those administered under mandates given by the League of Nations to member states of the United Nations. (2) Certain territories which might as a result of the war, be removed from the sovereignty or mandate of states which are not members of the United Nations. (3) Other territories to which the trusteeship machinery might be applied if voluntarily requested by the states now exercising sovereignty or protection.

"This explanation served to correct the impression, evidently widespread, especially in the United States, that all colonial territories, particularly those of Great Britain and the British Commonwealth, would be automatically subject to any trusteeship system of the World Organization."

Early in Rail Business

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—Stephen Early, who was President Roosevelt's former press secretary, is now in the railroad business and has been elected vice-president of the Pullman Company, according to a Washington report.

ADMITS RIFT WITH MOSCOW

Eden Says Britain and U.S. Disagree With Soviets on Many Issues

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 17.—Only a few hours after his return to London, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden made a hurried report to the House of Commons of the result of his five-week's visit in the United States and declared that the United States and Britain are at loggerheads with the Soviet Union on several major questions, according to a London report.

Eden, however, stated that these issues can be properly settled only by a meeting of the "Big Three" leaders. He added that the most pressing problems before the "Big Three" include the control of Germany and Trieste as well as the entire question of territorial readjustments.

Kerr in London

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 17.—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow, who had been attending the United Nations Conference, arrived in London today from Washington together with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, according to a report from that city.

Against Russian Site

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—London circles stated today that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who is expected in London within 48 hours, is carrying details of his talk with President Truman regarding the proposed "Big Three" conference, according to a London report.

The British press has been campaigning for the "Big Three" meeting because of the increasing concern over the Polish problem as well as the frightful state of confusion prevailing in Europe. At present, there has been no public indication by Premier Stalin that he is ready for a conference. There is also little hope that the meeting will be held in London but some British do not favor another trip to Russia by Anglo-American leaders.

LEFTISTS DOMINATE FRANCE

Poll Results Show Socialists and Reds Overwhelmingly Popular

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—The final returns in the French municipal elections showed that the Socialists and Communists are far in the lead with the Left Wing parties and members of the Resistance Movement now having something like 100 per cent control of large towns and 50 per cent over the country as a whole, according to a Paris report.

Thomas Kadette, BBC correspondent, said that France has voted in favor of sweeping reforms, punishment of traitors and a general purge of corruption of the State's governments.

Social Reform Demanded

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—A general strike affecting more than 100,000 organized workers was declared yesterday throughout the department of Rhône in France and the departmental committee of liberation invited strikers to insist on the execution of the social reform program for which it said "the entire country had been fighting," according to a Paris dispatch.

Strikers demonstrating in Lyons yesterday forced the gates of the prefecture and marched into the building singing the Internationale, the report said. Then they marched to the Labor Exchange where a meeting was held to protest against the low wages and shortage of food supplies and demand the purge of all Vichy supporters.

REICH DISPOSAL TURNING INTO THORNY PROBLEM

Soviets Adopt Independent Policy While U.S., and Britain Taking Stand Against It

The problems faced by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, concerning the disposal of Germany, are becoming increasingly intricate. The basic measures concerning Germany and the "freed areas" were decided on at the Yalta Conference, but matters have so turned out that the American, British and Soviet heads have to meet again, says a May 16 Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi, the gist of which follows:

The outcome is being viewed keenly on the grounds that it will have a great bearing on the relations between the three Powers as well as on the history of Europe and the entire world conflict. The measures are taking a general course as outlined in the following report, the outstanding feature being the forceful propulsion of an independent Soviet policy and the stand taken against it by the United States and Britain.

First comes the division of Germany. The Soviet forces are in occupation of the area bordered by a line stretching from Wissmar along the Elbe River to the Czechoslovakian frontier. This area is generally held as being the designated territory for Soviet occupation, but some quarters hold the opinion that the Soviet Union wishes to advance the occupation line west of the Elbe River along a line stretching from Hanover to Helsfeld. The American forces are occupying southern Germany, the British are occupying northwestern Germany, and the French forces are occupying the southern Franco-German frontier area, but the demarcation lines have not been definitely settled yet. Considerable difficulties are anticipated in the settlement of the actual occupation area, because the areas presently occupied by the various forces are not necessarily going to become the regular administrative areas.

Next comes the matter of the joint administration of Berlin. It has been decided that Berlin shall be administered jointly by the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France, with the Soviet Union in control of eastern Berlin, Britain in control of western Berlin, the United States in control of southern Berlin, and France governing the northern part of the city. The Soviet Union, however, is handling the administration of the city as it pleases, having taken over control of the Berlin radio station, restricting the movements of Americans and Britishers, and going ahead with the administration of the city with the backing of the Soviet occupation forces.

Problem of Doenitz Regime

The third item concerns measures to be applied to the Doenitz regime. The three Powers seem to be agreed in regard to the thorough uprooting of all Nazi elements, but differences are already cropping up in connection with the Doenitz regime. The Soviet Union wishes to treat the same as Nazi Party members, upholding a policy against the maintenance of a central German government. The United States and Britain, however, seem to be adhering to General Montgomery's policy of treating the Doenitz regime as representing Germany for the time being. The United States and Britain fear most the establishment by the Soviet Union of a second "Lublin Government, German edition" in Berlin, from their experience of the Soviet methods applied to Poland and Austria. Thus, the United States and Britain are maintaining a strict watch on the movements of the German Emancipation Committee and the German officers in Moscow. It would be most interesting to see what kind of trump card the United States and Britain would play in case the Soviet Union took such steps.

The fourth problem concerns war criminals and their treatment. The majority of the so-called "war criminals" are in the hands of the American and British forces, and not in Soviet hands. This is because the German military leaders, greatly fearing the Soviet Union, fell into the hands of the American and British forces of their own accord. The Soviet Union is condemning the manner in which the Americans and British are treating the prisoners-of-war, declaring that they are treating them so in order to play on the feelings of the German people, and demanding that all such prisoners be punished as war criminals. Furthermore, the Soviet Union is demanding that some of the prisoners should be handed over to them. It appears as if this problem will be the cause of an intricate political tangle.

The division of the "freed territories" presents another great problem. Fundamentally, the Allied policy is to allow the "freed" countries to govern themselves, but occupation forces are to be kept where necessary. Austria is being occupied by the Soviet and American forces with Linz as their dividing line. Vienna should have been governed jointly by the three Powers, as per agreements, but the Soviet Union has already set up an Austrian Government without consulting the United States or Britain. The Soviet forces should have occupied Czechoslovakia, but the American forces are in Prague, with the result that the withdrawal of the American forces will produce another problem between the Soviet Union and the United States. The British forces drove into Denmark, but the Soviet Government is reported to be expanding its Baltic area of occupation to cover Denmark.

Question of Occupied Lands

The administration of the occupied territories presents the sixth problem. The United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France have established military administrative organs in the various occupied areas. The United States intends to leave 400,000 troops in Europe, withdrawing the other 3,100,000 troops, while Britain will leave a similar number of troops in Europe. The Soviet Union, however, is maintaining a strict silence in this connection. At present, the military administrations are faced with the task of clearing up the remnants of the Nazi elements and supplying foodstuffs. The United States, seizing this as a god-sent chance, is moving to hold Europe through the shipment of goods, through the Allied Reconstruction and Relief Board and through direct channels. The Soviet Union is trying to put a halter on this American move. For example, the Soviet Union is demanding that the distribution of all supplies from the Allied Reconstruction and Relief Board should be handled exclusively by the Tito regime. Though tired out, the Soviet Union is competing against the United States even in such a matter as that of the material relief of the "freed" territories.

The seventh item concerns the employment of German labor. The Soviet Union and France are demanding several millions of German laborers for reconstruction work, but the United States and Britain are not supporting them because they are afraid it will cause unemployment in their own lands and unbalance the European reconstruction program.

The last problem concerns the dependence of the "freed" countries. Finland, Poland, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Rumania are already firmly with the Soviet sphere of influence and completely out of the range of American and British reach. The increasing power of the Communist Party in France and Italy cannot be ignored. The movements in these countries for the passage of judgment on their own "war criminals" and against any form of bourgeois Democracy" show their antipathy toward the American and British form of existence. The American and British stand that frontiers will be settled at a peace conference has been ignored, as can be seen in the Trieste issue, in the demand by Czechoslovakia for the restoration of her 1919 frontiers, and in the Polish eastern frontier expansion demand.

Touching upon the above matters, the Economist says, "Democracy is receiving new blows in western Europe today than it suffered at the hands of Nazi Germany." Another journal says, "Democracy in western Europe, as soon as the gates of peace were opened, turned out to possess the weakness of having to prepare for another military expansion against the next armed conflict." The London correspondent of the Swedish Dagens Nyheter says, "Now the death of Roosevelt is felt keenly. It has been discovered that the three Powers were barely able to operate in accord through the smiling features of Roosevelt which acted like lubricating oil."

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ALLIED POWERS UTILIZING GERMAN WAR PRISONERS

Main Job of Captives Reported To Be to Help Win the War Against Japan

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—German manpower and technical skill already have been put to work by the Allies and it seems likely that the Germans may have to work out much of their reparations in sweat, perhaps for years to come, an AP dispatch from Paris said today.

It said that one of the top priority jobs for the millions of German prisoners in Allied hands is to help win the war against Japan. They are being used in every possible way to speed the gigantic task of redeploying American forces and equipment to the Pacific area.

The report said others by the thousands are toiling under the eyes of the doughboy guards on every kind of job from crating supplies to repairing roads.

The next most important job to which German prisoners will be turned probably will be to raise enough food to win what obviously will be a close race with starvation in middle Europe next winter.

There is still another job awaiting them—the task of rebuilding ruined Europe, the report added. The Soviet Union and Britain already are using war prisoners for reconstruction. France has put in her bid for tens of thousands for this purpose.

Little Food Given

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—Dennis Martin, Reuter's correspondent, describing the food control measures now being enforced on the German people inhabiting the area under the control of the 21st Army declared that food is being rationed to the German people almost on 'famine lines'.

"Milk is being rationed strictly to infants and expectant mothers," he said. "Those desiring to have butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, fruit, milk, meat and other such food have to hunt for it themselves. Differences in the amount of food rationed exist in various areas. The average ration a day per person comes to 1,400 calories. Even in the worst times during the war, the British people had at least 2,000 calories a day.

"The British Military Administration has announced that there is a sufficiency of food to meet the needs of the British forces and non-German laborers, and that the present food rationing schedule would be adhered to until the German people have consumed all the food stores they had on the farms and in cellars."

HITS LEND-LEASE SYSTEM

Bridges Avers Aid Should Be Restricted to Countries Fighting Japan

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—Senator Styles Bridges, New Hampshire Republican, today accused the State Department of continuing the lend-lease in a manner not intended by Congress and asserted that the lend-lease should be limited to those countries which are "vigorously and openly" working for the defeat of Japan, according to a Washington dispatch. Bridges declared that all other countries have at best only a secondary claim on the lend-lease aid.

Earlier reports said that a "substantial curtailment" of lend-lease to the Soviet Union would be affected.

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PROPAGANDA WARFARE INTENSIFIED BY ENEMY

Drops False Bank Notes, Leaflets Over Tokyo in Effort To End War Quickly

In a frantic attempt to force a decision in the Okinawa operations, America is madly converging all available war materials in the Okinawa theater of war while, on one hand, pressing the masses to further war efforts and launching propaganda offensives against Japan by means of dropping false bank notes and leaflets, on the other, commented Domei.

With the end of the European War, American war leaders began to quieten down the excitement and merry-making among the people who are apt to become intoxicated over the victory in Europe. President Harry Truman is reported to have prohibited the usage of the word "V-E Day" and over the radio warned his countrymen saying that the war is only half finished and that a great deal of difficulties is still in store for the Americans.

State Undersecretary Joseph Clark Grew has time and again spoken on the all-out cooperation among the Japanese people and repeatedly reiterated Japan's enormous productive capacity. Thus he has been desperately attempting to minimize disturbances in munitions industrial activities in America.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill also warned his countrymen against the Japanese fighting potential ties and said: "The 100,000,000 Japanese are maintaining the home front intact while the Japanese Forces have been battling without fear of death. We must pay heavily yet before we see the termination of hostilities against Japan. We must carry on bravely and fearlessly."

While preparing his people for further eventualities, the enemy is attempting to undermine Japan's wartime structure by dropping forged bank notes and propaganda leaflets. On May 7, a small number of B-29's dropped sinister leaflets during daylight in Saitama Prefecture and the Tachikawa area. When conducting propaganda offensives against Germany, the enemy is said to have often rained some 10,000 leaflet bombs over the whole Berlin area. At the time of the Italian capitulation, the enemy also dropped many propaganda leaflets.

Leaflets Are Ridiculous

The enemy will undoubtedly intensify his propaganda offensive against Japan; however, none of the Japanese will be in the least disturbed by such childish enemy maneuvers. The size of the leaflet which was dropped over a part of Tokyo was about one-fourth of an ordinary Japanese writing paper. On the face of the leaflet a picture indicating damage inflicted by bombing attacks was depicted while on the back a childish and ridiculous propaganda message was written. The picture showed two parents clad in summer costumes lying dead in a pool of blood and a boy and a girl standing by their dead parents, with the following caption attached to the picture: "Bombs have neither eyes nor hearts." The enemy evidently contrived to show the misery and sorrow to be brought about to Japanese civilians by air raids. On the back of the leaflet the message said: "American bombs make munitions and industrial facilities as their targets, but residential districts around those facilities may be affected, too." The enemy intimidation will not work with the Japanese who are fully aware of his sinister machinations.

Despite the enemy's assertion that his objectives were munitions industrial facilities, he has been launching blind and indiscriminate bombing of innocent people since March 10. Revealing his frantic effort to bring about the termination of the war as soon as possible, the enemy further said, "As long as Japan will carry on, more bombs will be dropped in Japan Proper. Therefore, the only means of evading devastation and wreckage caused by war, is for Japan to cease to fight."

Another picture showed a man pinned under a big pillar amid flames of fire. On the back was written a note exaggerating the destructive capacity of the B-29's. All the enemy maneuvers indicate the poor knowledge of Americans concerning the Japanese people.

Some pictures also dropped by the B-29's showed landing barges manned by American crews, physical exercises conducted on an aircraft carrier, activities of American gunners and seven warships of the Liberty type with a caption saying that at the Henry Kaiser dockyard, one warship of the Liberty type of 13,000 tons is being completed within every four and a half days. No matter how much the enemy may boast of his shipbuilding capacity, the planes of the Japanese Special Attack Corps are ready to smash any number of enemy surface craft.

The enemy attacks with leaflet bombs must be responded to by the Japanese with spiritual bombs. The enemy quantitative superiority must not be slighted, but the fact must be remembered that the outcome of a war has never been decided by the number of bombs. The Japanese in the same spirit manifested daily by the men of the Special Attack Corps must push straight ahead toward final victory.

Japanese Thought and Character

Revenge

By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Revenge is the reverse side of Justice of which the obverse is gratitude. Every normally-constituted human being will desire to see such acts of kindness or ill-will he has received duly repaid in kind either by himself or through other agencies. Lack of opportunity or of tenacious will or decree of fate may prevent its fulfilment, but the desire will remain; where memory is persistent, till the last breath. It is a strange psychological phenomenon and may be accounted for as being either the cause or the result of the solidarity and continuity of human society.

It is wrong, however, to mix revenge with vindictiveness, as wrong to mix gratitude with benevolence or disinterested generosity. There is a gulf between the two. Men of high principle will not only not forget the obligations of gratitude, but will render the good Samaritan's service where no benefit has been received or is expected. Such persons will try to forget, if not forgive, the evils done them, though perhaps more for their peace of mind, than through love of the enemy. Persons of mean spirit, on the other hand, will seek to return evil for evil, even at compound interest, so to speak, by way of punishment. It is here that the Law should step in to restrain or restrict acts of a vindictive nature, to limit the scope of vengeance to a minimum compatible with the general welfare of the community. Such evidently was the spirit of the Jewish law of "a tooth for a tooth," etc., which some people are apt to misinterpret as evidence of revengeful legislation opposed to Christian charity.

A close examination of the Mosaic Law will show that its underlying principle is of a humane, humanitarian, even of a merciful nature. We all know that tyrannical rulers in all countries and ages have been prone to inflict punishment severe out of all proportion to the offence committed, out of a sheer vindictive spirit. How many innocent and harmless persons have been sacrificed on the altar of the capricious anger of unruly rulers! Fingers were cut, even whole limbs, for the crime of cutting a twig from a valued plant; men have been hanged or beheaded for uttering a thoughtless word or throwing a careless glance in the presence of the high and mighty. No need we go far in time or space to find similar outrageous examples. Take lynching in America, one of the most shameful exemplars to illustrate how men of low moral caliber may in moments of anger hark back to the primitive instinct of savage vengeance. The Mosaic Law regarding retaliation and restitution was evidently devised to curb rulers rather than the ruled, to check their possible excesses in retributive justice.

Hammurabian Code

It is now a commonplace among students of ancient moral codes that the Law of Moses had been derived in no little measure from the famous Code of Hammurabi, the great ruler of Babylonia, who reigned probably a thousand years before the time of Moses. The few typical extracts we give below from this amazing 4000 year-old Oriental Law will show how little cause we have today to boast of our humanitarian principles.

"If a man has caused the loss of a noble's eye, his eye one shall cause to be lost."

"If a man has made the tooth of a man that is his equal to fall out, one shall make his tooth to fall out." (Injury in the case of a poor man is compensated with a money payment.)

"If a man has struck a man in quarrel and has caused him a wound, that man shall swear, 'I do not strike him knowingly' and shall answer for the doctor."

"If a man has struck a gentleman's daughter and caused her to miscarry, he shall pay ten shekels of silver. If that woman has died one shall put to death his daughter."

There was a law prescribing the fees to which a doctor was entitled to charge for operations and the penalties amounting to cutting off both hands in the event of the operation proving fatal. The just and humane spirit of the Hammurabian Code is obvious. Particularly interesting to us is the clause decreeing the cutting off of both hands of clumsy surgeons whose operation has proved unsuccessful; its spirit, if not its letter, should be emulated in our legislation about doctors. The same humane principles are manifest in the law providing severe punishment for bad workmen through whose defective or slipshod works human lives have been lost. "If a builder has built a house," it says, "and he has caused the death of the owner of the house that builder shall be put to death. —If it is the son or slave who has been killed, then the son or slave of the builder is to be put to death."

That this ancient Oriental lawmaker had a special regard for filial piety is shown in the clause: "If a man has struck his father, his hands one shall cut off."

Some of these articles indeed carry an old-world flavor, but they can not fail ot fill us with a sincere reverence for the Babylonian king whose sense of justice, fair play and considered benevolence have not been much improved on in the past 4000 years, and we are inclined to endorse his somewhat painful self laudation contained in the preamble to his Code: he "has established law and justice in the land and made happy the human race.—In that day I, Hammurabi, the glorious Prince, the Worshipper of my God, decreed justice for the land for witness, plaintiff, and defendant; to destroy the wicked tyrant and not to oppose the weak, like unto the Sun-God, I promulgated."

Thus there seems little doubt but that the famous Mosaic Law of retaliation had been derived largely from this Hammurabian code, for it reads: "If any mischief follow, then thou shalt give life for life, eye for eye, hand for hand, tooth for tooth, foot for foot, burning for burning, stripe for stripe." (Exodus 21: 23-25)

History of Revenge

It is a melancholy commentary indeed on the Civilization of which we are so cocksure that the spirit of vindictive revenge controling the relations between men and between nations has made no improvement or rather worsened since the days of Hammurabi and Moses; which we must ponder to our crimson shame. Particularly is this the case for the so-called Christian nations which habitually render lip-service to the doctrine of "returning good for evil," or of "turning the other cheek," and thus making themselves doubly odious in the eyes of gods and men. In fact the history of many a so called Christian State has been the history of revenge. Nations have appeared and disappeared as the fortunes of revenge have swayed forward and backward.

Take the famous battle of Plassey (1757) which proved the turning point in the "Seven Years' War," and which laid the basis of England's great Indian Empire. It was won as a result of the fierce fight for revenge provoked by the unfortunate incident known as the "Black Hole of Calcutta" (in which 123 English prisoners of war were smothered to death in a small guard room). This war, by which France lost to England her territories in India and Canada, was the prelude to the American War of Independence because, for one thing, France took her revenge on England by helping the Colonists. For the Americans themselves it was also a war of vengeance to repay the wrongs and injustices they had so long suffered at the hands of the English Government. Thus the American Republic was in a sense founded upon the great idea of international revenge. Recently they have revived the good old word "reprisal" as one of their pet principles, ready to act upon it at the slightest provocation.

The most unforgettable and unforgotten act of international brigandage and savage retaliation in recent history with which the name of England is indelibly linked was the destruction in 1860 of the Summer Palace carried out by the order of Lord Elgin. The ruins of the famous Palace, made up of 200 edifices, built by the eighteenth century Jesuit architects, are to be seen to this day on the outskirts of Peking. It is a sight for international holidaymakers—a lasting object lesson of Western barbarism and in particular of British vengeance and ruthlessness in the eyes of the whole world. It was a deliberate, cold-blooded, gratuitous post facto retribution prompted by no strategic necessity, but by sheer arrogant prize gloating upon its outraged sense of superiority, which, if the Chinese were a vindictive people like the English Elgin, would move them some day to an act of reprisal that would make every English rue the day of Elgin vandalism.

Forty-Seven Ronin

There seems to be a notion abroad that the Japanese are a very revengeful people. The Japanese are not saints in this respect as in others, but a good deal may be said, not merely to explain but to justify the so-called Japanese spirit of revenge which often is taken for granted. The Japnaese idea of revenge is allied more with the sense of justice than with a craving for retaliation. The custom of "adauchi" (revenge) which had been sanctioned and encouraged during the feudal times, of which the "revenge of the forty-seven ronin" is often cited as a great illustration, was dictated by the motive of upholding strict justice and at the same time of circumscribing the scope of retribution to an extreme minimum. It was, like harakiri, a special privilege and obligation granted to the samurai, from which the plebian classes were generally exempt, namely, of carrying out the sentence of justice by one's own hand instead of leaving it with the authorities. Many explicit rules and restrictions were therefore imposed: that one to take revenge was to ask and obtain official permission; that unlicensed revenge should be dealt with on its own merit like any other manslaughter; that no "revenge of revenge" was allowed—to prevent private feud of long standing, and so forth.

All this is well illustrated in the famous incident of the "forty-seven ronin." It was not an authorized vengeance; hence the punishment of the ronin by harakiri. It is to be regarded more as an act of "love death," or loyal fidelity, or gratitude, done for their deceased Lord than revenge on the enemy. If it was regarded as an honorable act of adauchi at the time, the authorities should have accorded the ronin treatment altogether different from that actually given them. It must be remembered that however widespread was the public sympathy for the ronin, it had been treated throughout by the authorities as a criminal case and the ronin as law-breakers and that the term "gishi" or "gijin" (righteous men or loyal samurai) had not been accorded them either universally or until a long time after they were dead and buried. True, Muro Kyuso had written his famous treatise "Ako Gijin Roku" (record of the righteous men of Ako) to vindicate the honorable nature of their acts, but he was the solitary example of the leading scholars to come out with such an argument, and it was treated as a very bold opinion even as the author was regarded as an original thinker.

Indeed some popular view dramas had soon begun to be played in Yedo and Osaka embodying incidents connected with the revenge or those which might easily be recognized as such, but care was taken by playwrights and players to camouflage the real facts. It was only in 1748, that is 45 years after the revenge, that the famous "Kana Tehon Chushingura" by Takeda Idzumo, Junior, was first staged in Yedo. The appearance of this masterpiece, along with the advent of gifted actors and the gradual evolution of public opinion and official attitude toward the incident, served to canonize, so to speak, the forty-seven ronin as national heroes. Even then, as we all know, the scenes of the act as well as the names of the characters were changed out of respect for the Yedo authorities.

One-Sided Judgment

We may take this opportunity to recall the salient facts of the famous "revenge." Asano, Lord of Ako, committed an unpardonable offence: he made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to slay Kira, Master of Ceremonies, for the series of insults received, in no less a place than the Shogunate Court—a precinct in which the mere drawing of a lethal weapon was punishable with death. For this Asano was justly punished with harakiri. If the punishment had stopped here the matter would have been thereby closed, and no revenge necessary. But the sin of the luckless Asano was visited on his posterity. The castle of Ako was confiscated; his clan disbanded; all his vassals became "masterless" men, ronin. This was clearly a one-sided deal and an exception to the traditional law of the Shogunate that "participants in private quarrels are equally to blame." Not till all their efforts and hope to save the house of Ako were frustrated did the ronin determine on the only honorable course open to them, namely, to share the same fate that their master had suffered, and, in carrying it out, to complete that act of punishment which their Lord had attempted in vain and for which he had been so summarily punished. Nothing in their words or acts throughout justified the charge that they had cherished any personal hate or vindictive sentiment toward either Kira or the Shogunate. On the contrary, they declared time and again that their aim was to appease the heart of their master who had to die without attaining the purpose for which he had sacrificed everything dear to him in life. If it were vengeance they ought to have attacked the Shogunate which had been responsible for the death of their master, not Kira.

Ogyu Sorai's Views

In view of the strong sympathy aroused for the ronin, helped no doubt by Kira's unenviable reputation for love of money and itchy palm, it cost the Shogunate a good deal of thought before they decided to punish the ronin. Opinion was divided into two camps. One, headed by Hayashi Daigaku no Kami, the hereditary principal of the Yedo University, favored the popular view to save the ronin and, furthermore, to give them such token of official approval as would make them mirrors of loyalty in the eyes of the public. This had a strong influence in and out of the Shogunal court because by this time the Shogun himself had somewhat regretted his rashness nearly two years before in punishing Asano so ruthlessly, and would have gone a long way if thereby he could have atoned for the past.

The other opinion, represented by Ogyu Sorai, leading Confucian scholar in the service of Yanagisawa, the most powerful Shogunate Minister, was a masterpiece of implacable logic.

"If the ronin were saved, let alone honored," said Sorai, "relatives of the murdered Kira, especially Uyesugi of the Yonezawa clan, would consider it their bounden duty to kill every one of the ronin. Should such attempt be known to friends and relatives of the dead Asano, Lord Asano of Hiroshima clan would be the first to rise to stop it. If matters came to such a head involving the two powerful clans it would very likely cause a nation-wide hubbub and at the worst imperil the prestige or the very foundations of the Shogunate. Better far therefore to honor the ronin as they deserve for their self-sacrifice and loyalty but punish them according to the law. Now that they have won their heart's desire for which they are willing to pay the penalty, they will gladly submit to fate. Besides, if they were allowed to live and be heroinized in the world some of them might fall to temptation and in the hours of short-lived prosperity commit such acts as might neutralize the unblemished posthumous fame they would otherwise enjoy. The just and the most mercifull course therefore would be to give them the highest honor of martyrdom which they must be craving at heart."

Real Adauchi

Such roughly were the facts of the "revenge," and nothing could be farther than the conclusion one could draw that it is an encouragement or even a condonation of revenge as such. It was due to the "pity" of popular sentiment which went out to the ronin who had out of their heart of love and loyalty suffered so much to attain the purpose, the end of which was harakiri—that their names have been embalmed as patterns of loyalty. The element of revenge associated with it was a kind of afterthought, superadded to lend the glamor of warlike sentimentality.

The word adauchi is being often heard these days bursting unbidden from Japanese lips—from Cabinet Ministers to street urchins—in reference to the cruel sufferings inflicted upon innocent children and non-combatants by pitiless American air raiders. What does the word really signify in the heart of hearts of the Japanese? Does it mean, as our enemy may easily imagine, that it was the same sort of revenge or reprisal in kind as is understood in their language? Certainly we would not object to a plan, if there could be one, by which the American citizens at home, far from the battle lines, were made to taste something of the unutterable agonies of body and soul suffered by the Germans, the English, the French, the Italians as well as the citizens of Tokyo, Nagoya, etc. It would appear so unfair or one-sided a story to be true, if the Americans alone should be allowed to go without it; and indeed such, I make no doubt, is the general opinion or wishful thought to which all the nations and races of the world will gladly endorse, though they may differ in most other matters.

But the Japanese idea of revenge is not of such narrow, literal, or arithmetical nature as the wish to kill an equal number of non-combatants, children and women in America as they have killed or to wreck as many of their cities and villages as they have wrecked in Japan. It is of more subtle and deeper significance—of spiritual rather than physical character. Interpreted in the best way I could, the Japanese revenge in the present instance may be analyzed in some such fashion:

Those unfortunate children and non-combatants who have been killed by American bombs were the guiltless victims sacrificed on the altar of enemy barbarity. What was their dying desire? With the last flash of thought that enkindled their minds, as they were expiring amid the snarling flames, they must have thought—with perfect resignation, too—that their death was part of the price that had to be paid for final victory. It is therefore up to us, who survive and whose duty it is to avenge their death, to do our best to fulfil their dying wish, if need be, ourselves dying, thereby setting the example for others to follow climbing over our corpses, so to speak, to be followed by yet others and others, inspired with the same will and determination, so that the object for which our predecessors had prayed with their last dying prayers may at last be fulfilled.

Such is the spirit of adauchi—beating the foe—not the claiming of so many lives or so much damaged property as implied in "tit for tat," "retaliation," or "revenge." Its principle is not that of the shopkeeper who is content if he gets the "equivalent" for the goods he parts with; it is the spirit of the martyr who will follow in the footsteps of the senior martyrs who have gone before him. Therefore the Japanese are not a revengeful people in the sense in which this word is usually interpreted elsewhere. For this we can make out a good case by citing some psychological causes deeply imbedded in the Japanese way of thought, of which I will try an analysis next week.

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SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY BIG FACTOR FOR VICTORY

Shown by Prince Ito in Russo-Japanese War, Inspires Special Attack Corps

Editor's Note: This is the concluding instalment of the article which appeared in yesterday's issue. It is a translation of a series of articles under the general caption of "A Capital Opportunity in the Fourth Year" which appeared recently in the Shuho, a weekly publication issued by the Board of Information. The periodical exhorts the nation to supreme efforts, restating the case for Japan in unanswerable terms.

Chapter X
Marching With Confidence

Before and during the Russo-Japanese War, the anxiety of the advisers to the Emperor was great. The opening of hostilities was decided upon at a meeting of the Privy Council held on the afternoon of February 4, 1904. At half past 6 p.m., Prince Hirobumi Ito, then President of the Privy Council, summoned the late Count Kentaro Kaneko to his official residence at Reinanzaka, the Count relates, recalling the situation at that time.

The relations between Czarist Russia and Japan being as they were, Japan had no alternative, but to fight the northern Colossus. If the Russian hordes penetrated into Chosen, that territory would be lost for the Japanese. The strategy of the Army was to check the Russians from Chosen, but nobody could guarantee the success of this strategy. Japanese warships, in an encounter with the Russian fleets at Vladivostok and Port Arthur, might be worsted, but whatever might come, the Prince was ready to sacrifice his life for the Sovereign and the country. Thus Prince Ito explained the situation to Count Kaneko.

Supposing the Russians defeated the Imperial Forces in Chosen, and attempted an invasion of the mainland of Japan, continued the Prince, he would fight shoulder to shoulder with the privates, as did Hojo Tokimune, the Shogun at the time of the Mongol Invasion. It was a great honor, he stated, should he fall fighting on the shore-line defending the country against the Czarist forces. No calculation of success and failure entered his mind, the Prince emphasized, except the fulfillment of his duty to the Sovereign and the people.

Nothing less than the rise or fall of Japan and East Asia is at stake in the present war. The hardships of life cannot be a source for complaint to the Japanese, who are doing all that is humanly possible in the munition factories, on the farms, and in the transport services. Complaint, observes the master player of chess, Kimura, comes from an idle pawn; in a game of chess, that side which has the fewer idle pawns will win. A novice, Kimura declares, will make light of pawns, but it is exactly the pawns that are important.

The family system is a great source of strength to the nation in this protracted warfare. No matter how prolonged the struggle may be, the family system will prove to be a fountain of strength to the Japanese. In a struggle with the fate of the country at stake, hardships must be accepted as a matter of course. Hardships, if so accepted, can only be a prelude to victory. That nation which holds out to the last will win the war. There can be no doubt that the enemy forces, however overwhelming in numbers or in material supplies, will be crushed, if and when the whole nation meets the enemy in the spirit of the Special Attack Corps.

With divine protection, and with an unshakable conviction in victory, each doing his best in his appointed sphere, the victory will surely be ours. Let the Japanese march with confidence.

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U.S. ARMS FOR CHUNGKING

Army Being Americanized; Transportation Is Pushed

At this time, when Lieutenant General James Doolittle, Commander of the United States Eighth Air Force, is being transferred to the East Asiatic War zone, the Americanization of the Chungking army is steadily materializing, reports a special dispatch dated May 18 to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Evidence of the Americanization process is seen in the fact that the arms used by the Chungking army in the front lines in the Hunan area, which were formerly old fashioned rifles, have recently been replaced by numerous automatic rifles, while many other kinds of American arms are being introduced to the Chungking army, the report says.

Furthermore, many American transport planes are now used in carrying supplies in the rear. American arms are brought by the Stilwell Road and also by planes.

With the enemy's advance into North Burma, the Americans opened the Ledo highway from Mitkyna to Yunnan; they are also laying oil pipes along this road. According to recent reports, the oil pipe line has been completed to a distance of more than 200 kilometers from Mitkyna to Poshan, Yunan Province. At the same time, many trucks are operated on the highway to transport oil.

Air transportation is also being steadily increased, the monthly quantity of supplies being thus transported being now quite large. American arms are, however, used by the first line troops, and when these first line troops are relieved by others the arms are given to the new troops.

FINANCE ORGAN REVAMPED

5 Advisers Named for New Setup; 3 Bureaus Abolished

The creation of a new financial advisership system in the Finance Ministry replacing the old system was announced by the Ministry on Saturday. Simultaneously with this, the appointment of five financial advisers was made public. These advisers are Okinori Kaya on finance and savings; Count Yoriyasu Arima on agricultural communities and money market; Yutaro Tomita on currency and international money market; Shingo Tsuda on industrial capital; and Teruo Akashi on domestic money market.

The reorganization of the Finance Ministry involving the abolition of the General Affairs Bureau, Financial Affairs Bureau and Banking and Insurance Bureau, and the establishment of the Financial Bureau replacing the three bureaus, and others was also announced on Saturday. Yoshio Shikimura, Director of the Financial Affairs Bureau and concurrently that of the Banking and Insurance Bureau, now defunct, was appointed Director of the new bureau.

BOOKS FOR ATTACK CORPS

The Kamakura Lending Library opened by a group of writers in Kamakura is enjoying great popularity among industrial workers and students on labor duty. Now reading material will be sent to members of the Special Attack Corps through the active efforts of writer Yasunari Kawabata, at present serving as a member of the press corps at a certain Special Attack Corps base.

The first lot of 30 volumes by Kan Kikuchi, Shiro Ozaki and Shuko Chikamatsu has been received with great appreciation. For the second lot which is expected to be sent very shortly, the aid of the writers in the city is being asked for so that many more volumes may be sent.

Future Airmen Train

A total of 130 second year students of the higher course of national schools aspiring to be air cadets received the first wartime special air training at the Dai Nippon Aeronautical Association Glider Grounds in Kirigamine, Nagano Prefecture, on Friday where in the spirit of "Follow in the steps of the Special Attack Corps" they will undergo instructions in aeronautical science, and receive practical training for a one-month period. A second and third sessions of the same course will be given successively. Also an aeronautical training office of the metropolis will be set up in Suwa City which will undertake training of young would-be airmen.

Terakoya School Opens

For the benefit of school children still in the metropolis the first "terakoya" school was opened at 9 a.m. on Friday in the compounds of Hikawa Shrine with the remaining children of the Hikawa and Nogi National Schools in Akasaka Ward. Instructions will also be given following the lines of the education on the old fashioned system at six other temples and shrines with one teacher attached to each place.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK-AMAH desires position in foreign family. Has experience.
Apply Box 78, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

OWNER of new, well-made imported corselet (large size) desires to exchange for any foodstuff.
Apply Box 71, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

OMORI high location. Semi-foreign two story house with garden. Six rooms with hardwood floors, flush toilet, gas, etc.
Apply Dan, 75 Mameguchi-dai, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

For Sale

BOOKCASES, dining table and chairs and other furniture.
Apply Box 75, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BABY'S BED, (rattan), in perfect shape for immediate sale. Apply Box 42 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH novels, literary and poetry, etc. for immediate sale. Apply Box 444, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EASTMAN 8 m.m. cine projector, latest model, with films of various kinds, and an extra tub for sale.
Apply Box 59, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH BOOKS: grammar, etymological vocabulary, reference books and text books, for young Japanese students of English. Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IN GORA: Radio-gramophone, slightly used, local made, new tubes. Cash or exchange.
Apply Box 68, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LAWN tennis balls, used. Large quantities for sale. Apply Box 448, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADY'S new mink coat, medium size box coat style. Latest design, bargain price.
Apply Box 67, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MUSIC notes, for vocal (Lieder and Opera) and guitar (classic), for immediate sale. Apply Box 46, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WALTHAM 15 jewel pocket watch, 1941 model, and lady's wrist watch 15 jewel Swiss movement both in excellent condition.
Apply Box 73, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

A ROSE-INNES. Beginners dictionary of Chinese-Japanese characters and compounds. Also music for violin or 'cello.
Apply Box 72, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BICYCLE for children (18 inches) wanted immediately. Please state price and other particulars.
Apply Box 76, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CARPETS, nice material, several pieces of different sizes wanted. Apply Nomiki, care of Philippine Embassy, No. 18 Fujimicho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku.

CHILDREN'S shoes wanted. One for about 4 years old, one for 9 years old, and other for 14 years old. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LARGE man's shoes, 11 mon 7 bu (about size 9). Willing to pay in part with food instead of cash.
Apply Box 70, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OIL Cooking stove, Japanese make, in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 77, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, portable typewriters, electric razors, Gillette safety razors, kitchen utensils. Rhythmsha, care of Saito, 418, Junisо, Yodobashi-ku. Telephone 39-1887.

QUALITY suits and overcoat for man (5 ft. 5 in.) wanted. High price paid. Box 69, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO tube "2A5" wanted immediately. Will pay a favorable price.
Apply Box 80, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, must be in perfect condition. Apply with particulars Box 66, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UMBRELLAS—adult size for man and woman.
Apply Box 64, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR or Columbia (table size or portable) gramophone in perfect condition.
Apply Box 74, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Anglo-American Pressure On the Soviet Union

One of the most interesting phenomena on the current international political stage is the pressure that is being brought to bear jointly by the United States and Britain on the Soviet Union on a number of issues. How the Kremlin will respond is a question, the answer to which political observers all over the world are seeking. Out of it all, there is one thing certain, and that is there will be no smooth sailing in the Allied disposition of postwar European problems.

The surprising announcement by Edward Stettinius, United States Secretary of State, on Thursday, ostensibly in reply to an editorial appearing in the New York Herald Tribune, in which he denied that any differences existed between the United States and Britain concerning the formation of a new Polish coalition government, is without doubt part of the schemed joint Anglo-American political warfare against the Soviets. The New York newspaper said that the United States' position on the Polish dispute as defined by President Roosevelt before his death in an exchange of letters with Prime Minister Churchill differed from that of the British, that Roosevelt refused to support Churchill's view that the existing government in Poland should be scrapped completely in the formation of a new "unity" Polish government. There can be no real confirmation now of such a difference in views between Roosevelt and Churchill, for the simple reason that the former is dead, and the significance of Stettinius' denial is that it is a manifestly clear attempt to convince the Kremlin of the defiantly strong Anglo-American determination for a showdown on the long controversial Polish problem.

This challenging Anglo-American attitude was also emphasized by utterances on the same day by officials of the United States State Department, undoubtedly for Soviet consumption, that neither the United States nor the British Governments had as yet received an explanation from Moscow concerning the arrest of the sixteen Polish leaders who had gone to Moscow supposedly to negotiate over the formation of a new Polish government. Such utterances were tantamount to a notification to the Kremlin that the ultimate fate of the Polish problem rested on the Soviets and it was now up to them to take a compromising step if they desired a favorable settlement.

An even blunter piece of Anglo-American pressure against the Soviets was the statement obviously inspired by Britain and America, made on Friday by General Bor Komorowski, former Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Home Army, who arrived recently in London after having been liberated from captivity in Germany. Clearly, the most revealing point of that statement in which he purportedly reviewed the events leading up to the present Soviet-Polish crisis was his accusation that the Red Army had persistently refused to establish liaison with the Polish Home Army in the struggle against Germany. As for good relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, he added, he felt "some collaboration" must be forthcoming from the Soviet side. In what amounted to an open condemnation of the Soviet-sponsored Polish regime at Warsaw which the Kremlin has recognized as the Provisional Government of Poland, General Bor was significantly quoted by the British news agency, Reuter's, as asserting, "It is a terrible tragedy for our nation that this aim—to show our goodwill and make Soviet-Polish understanding possible by a joint struggle against a common enemy—has so far not been achieved and that in the hour of victory over Germany, Poland has recovered neither her independence nor her freedom." Surely, it is going to be interesting to watch the Soviet reaction to this exposition of Polish-Soviet relations by the commander-in-chief of the Polish forces of the puppet Polish regime in London.

Ominous, too, is the report that the abovementioned Soviet-sponsored Polish Provisional Government at Warsaw has decided to send 1,000 Polish soldiers immediately to Frankfurt-on-the-Oder to wedge in on the occupation of Germany, regardless of the consent or non-consent of Britain and the United States. Clearly, there is Soviet backing to this Warsaw regime's contemplated action, thereby throwing a dark foreboding shadow over the inevitably difficult Allied administration of defeated Germany. Ominous, too, is the current indignant Soviet press campaign demanding prompt severe punishment of the German generals and officials in Anglo-American hands. The reports have it that the Soviets are especially clamoring for the scalp of Hermann Goering, former head of the Luftwaffe and considered at one time Fuehrer Hitler's right hand man. All the indications are that the Soviets are suspicious that the Anglo-American leaders are making political capital out of the capture of Goering and the other so-called German "war criminals."

Another factor that is doing no good to Anglo-American-Soviet relations is the situation concerning the Doenitz regime in Germany. The Anglo-American authorities are doing business with the regime as the proper authority in Germany, while the Soviets are taking the altogether different stand that the entire personnel of the Doenitz government should be interned. What this clash of views will lead to, no one can tell at this time. But this much is certain, the end of the necessity of joint warfare against a common enemy has brought the political strife between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other into the open, and there is no telling what the future holds for these erstwhile allies now turned into bitter rivals.

A Case of Necessity

A chipper young lieutenant with an eye to the future approached a notorious grouchy, general at his club one day. "Good morning, general," he saluted ingratingly.

"Grumoff," responded the general. "Lovely day, isn't it?"

"General, I trust you will pardon me for speaking of such a personal matter, but I read in the papers that you buried your wife yesterday, and I want to extend my heartfelt sympathy."

The general stared at the young man for a moment. "Oh, yes . . yes," he replied, "I buried my wife . . . . Had to . . dead . . you know."

Upward Bound

One office boy obviously carried a chairman's gavel in his lunch bag.

"We have decided to increase your salary," he was told, "and to transfer you to another department."

"If you don't mind," was his reply, "I would rather stay on my present pay and continue to look after the petty cash and the stamps."

Frozen Assets

One day a man was dunned by his tailor who asked him if he could not pay his bill, at least to pay the interest on it. "See here," bellowed the man, "it's not my interest to pay the principal, nor my principle to pay the interest."

Confusion of Names

Revivalist: "My son, when that great day comes where shall we find you with the sheep or the goats."

Small Boy: "I dunno, hardly, 'cause Ma still says I'm her little lamb, and Pa calls me his kid, and the fellers at school nicknamed me "Buck."

Playing Safe

Photographer: "Can't you look a little more cheerfully?"

Mr. Henpeck: "Not for this picture. I am to send it to my wife who is away on a visit and if I look too cheerful, she'll take the first train home."

Gets The Last Word

"Do you make good money as a ventriloquist?"

"Oh, yes, I have a good job now in the city."

"Where are you working?"

"In a bird-store. I sell talking parrots."

A Year Ago Today

May 21, 1944

Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, warned the Americans against optimism in regard to the war situation.

* * *

United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace left Alaska for his visit to Chungking.

MANCHOUKUO'S IMPORTANCE

It Plays Vital Role as War Comes Nearer Japan

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Historically speaking, the founding of Manchoukuo 13 years ago not only represented a new departure in world political developments but marked also the beginning of a new chapter in the progressive evolution of East Asia and the entire world. Subsequent occurrences, gradually taking the form of a gigantic global conflict, have brought out vividly and impressively the exact significance of those epochal events of more than a decade ago. Amid a vast number of particularly conspicuous achievements both internally and externally, the founders of the new state in this brief period of time have seen their most cherished aims and plans fully realized, their intimate hopes translated into actual facts, their eminent long-range statesmanship thoroughly justified—truly remarkable results in nation-building as modern standards go, and in a region once notorious as the epitome of political, economic and social anarchy.

Prior to the establishment of Manchoukuo, the old Manchuria—one of the world's wealthiest, most fertile and productive areas—lacked any and all status that would have permitted a rational exploitation of its immense natural resources or development of its political and cultural possibilities. An outlying, utterly neglected dependency of China, yet closed to the Chinese until very recent times, the haven of bandits, outlaws and ambitious warlords, the traditional battleground of a variety of nations and races constantly inviting alien aggression—here we have the old Manchuria as it was. With commendable efficiency, order was swiftly brought into this chaos. The traces of the Manchurian Incident were fast being wiped out and the building up of the nation was begun in earnest as Manchoukuo, on March 1, 1932, was proclaimed a sovereign and independent state.

The foundations of Manchoukuo rest upon the principle of "Racial Harmony"—a concept that finds expression in the country's national structure as well as in the communal and cultural life of its people. As such it represented the first practical embodiment of the "New Order" in a sphere where previously only disorder and disharmony had prevailed. In East Asia, with its multitude of divergent races once addicted to perpetual strife, the New Order takes the form of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" seen in intimate cooperation and steady solidification of a regional structure bound to withstand all outside aggression.

Makes Amazing Progress

In this regional defense sphere Manchoukuo easily takes the first order of importance if only for the reason of its close geographical propinquity to Japan in addition to its peerless resources. Internally such progress has been made as would have been thought incredible 13 years ago. In the political field the achievements of the nation's leaders are discerned in a governmental administration featured by efficiency, integrity and probity instead of the gross corruption of the past. In the social field enormous strides have been taken with the establishment of numerous schools and educational institutions, the introduction of sanitation and hygiene, the rapid rise of the cultural level of the common people. The ethical concept of "Wang Tao" or "Kingly Way" is steadily penetrating deep into popular consciousness. Oriental morality and harmony among different men and races receive their every-day manifestation through the Concordia Association, a huge national and social organization embracing all elements from all walks of life. A system of military conscription and national labor service has long been in operation.

Agriculture, the primal base of Manchoukuo economy, is the object of special solicitude on the part of the Manchoukuo Government in vivid contrast to the merciless exploitation of the Manchurian farmer by past regimes. Extensive tracts of previously unused land have been made ready for the plough. Modern, scientific methods of diversified farming have been introduced and the whole agricultural industry rationalized. A vast network of roads and railways facilitates the transportation of crops and all other produce.

No less spectacular is the progress made in modern industry. The First Five-Year Plan resulted in an amazing expansion of heavy key industries—particularly coal, steel and other metals. The Second Five-Year Plan witnessed a similar brisk development of subsidiary, lighter industries. In its present highly industrialized state, coupled with indisputable self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and virtually limitless manpower reserves in its own and adjacent areas, Manchoukuo today is the most profitable, the most accessible and dependable supply base Japan could have while carrying on the Greater East Asia War.

Needless to say, the exigencies of the current situation have more than doubled the value of Manchoukuo, when the procurement of food, arms and ammunition and all the other sinews of war is the most vital necessity. As the Pacific War is approaching Japan's inner defense periphery, the importance of Manchoukuo is bound to increase even further. With Manchoukuo as a staunch ally at her back Japan conceivably might carry on the war against the foreign aggressors almost indefinitely. Indeed, as far as concerns the economy of the war as expressed in terms of essential supplies, any defeat of Japan is practically out of the question. In a political sense, too, Manchoukuo constitutes Japan's foremost bulwark of defense and her most solid guarantee of victory in the present struggle because of its inseparable "Oneness In Spirit and Virtue" with Japan, as proclaimed by the Emperor of Manchoukuo upon his return from his second visit to that country. The future will reveal even more clearly the steady materialization of the new world order initiated by the founding of Manchoukuo and make available its blessings and benefit to all the nations of East Asia and the rest of the world.

AMERICA'S PLAN TO INVADE CHINA

Chungking Paper Considers Economic Control of Country by U.S. Worse Than Military Occupation

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

II

Bankers are intrinsically anti-revolutionary and anti-autocratic. Nevertheless, the Chungking bankers have long been placed in a position where they must support the movement for the construction of a new China through a revolution and to offer their cooperation to Chiang Kai-shek who is an absolute autocrat. After the withdrawal of the Anglo-American capitalists from China as a result of the irresistible operations of the Japanese Army, the Chinese bankers were taken along into the remote interior of China by the order of Chiang Kai-shek, much against their will.

Now that their old master, the United States, has returned to China, it is quite natural that they should gather about their old master. The revival of American economic influence in China, however, has deprived Chiang Kai-shek of his economic foundations in the country. The offensive of American democracy against China is now directed at the establishment of direct control over the Chinese people. This offensive is being prosecuted in addition to the American political offensive as of old, such as through U.S. intervention in the friction between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, and the filing of a strong request for the establishment of a democratic regime at Chungking.

Facing Political Crisis

Chiang Kai-shek has been obliged to promise the formulation and enforcement of a Chinese Constitution in the course of the current year because he is confronted with such a political crisis. Following his announcement relative to the establishment of a constitutional government, the Chungking regime officially announced that the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang would be held at Chungking on May 5 in preparation therefore. The enactment of the Constitution has been postponed by Chiang Kai-shek repeatedly on the grounds that Chungking was fighting a great war. Chiang's latest promise, however, was made under the watchful eye of America. By taking advantage of the situation in which Chungking stands at present, the Chinese Communist Party is now developing an offensive for the democratization of China. Under the delicate circumstances in which Chungking stands at present, Chiang Kai-shek's finds himself without any excuse to withdraw his promise.

As a countermeasure against the aggression of American democracy, Chiang Kai-shek is scheming to gloss over the situation by enacting a new constitution based on the "5-5 draft constitution." It is quite obvious that neither America nor the Chinese Communist Party, will ever accept any such constitution as may be born of the draft constitution which is highly autocratic in nature stated above. The "5-5 draft constitution" is aimed at the defense of Chiang's autocracy through the enactment of a constitution, expressing the principle of the Chungking regime of adhering to one political party, one principle, and one leader, the Kuomintang, Sanminchui, and Chiang Kai-shek respectively. Chiang Kai-shek, by postponing the enactment of a constitution, has strengthened his autocratic power, Chiang is now planning to defend his own power as a dictator through the enactment of a constitution of a highly despotic character.

Chou Takes Strong Stand

The United States, however, is desirous of establishing a "democratic government" of such character and structure as to fulfil her wishes, or a government in which the Chinese Communist Party will be given powers and a position equal to those of the Kuomintang. In other words, America is anxious to see the decomposition of Chiang Kai-shek's autocracy. As expected, the demands of the Chinese Communist Party, as expressed by its representative Chou En-lai, in the course of the talks recently held at Chungking between Chou and Chiang, concerned more vital matters than the mere enactment of a constitution convenient to the defense of Chiang's autocratic power. The strong attitude assumed by the Chinese Communist Party throughout the conference was due to the powerful support America was extending to the Party from the beginning of these negotiations.

In the opinion of the United States and the Chinese Communist Party, the inability of the Chungking army to resist the offensive of the Japanese Army is attributable to the non-democratic character of the Chungking regime. It must be admitted, however, that Chungking has been able to maintain its resistance for the past eight years, only because it has been under the autocratic power of Chiang Kai-shek who adheres to the principle of one party, one principle and one leader. Therefore, we cannot help suspecting a motive quite different from the one openly announced either by America or by the Chinese Communist Party. It is quite obvious that the Washington Government is anxious to end the friction and conflicts between the Chungking regime, and wishes to have them unite in establishing a democratic government, so that America may use the total fighting strength of the present Chungking regime and the Chinese Communist Party against Japan.

At Cross Purposes

Meanwhile, the Chinese Communist Party is anxious to have the fighting strength of the Chungking regime reduced to nil at the hands of the Japanese Army by delegating, as desired by the United States, all the Chungking troops for the resistance against Japan. Thus, America and the Chinese Communist Party are apparently working in perfect concert with each other. In reality, however, they are working for divergent ends. The United States must be well aware of the true character of the Communist Party. Nevertheless, it does not hesitate to make use of the Chinese Communist Party, so as to make the most of Chungking's fighting strength against Japan. Herein lies the detestable trick of American democracy.

The recent progress made by the United States in her plan for the Americanization of the Chungking Army may be regarded as material evidence of her scheme to destroy Chiang Kai-shek's autocratic power. Outwardly, the Americanization of the Chungking troops was started with a view to improve their poor equipment by supplying them with American arms and ammunition and by training them in handling various arms and weapons of modern warfare under American instructors. Any change in arms and other articles of military outfit naturally results in a corresponding change in tactics and strategy. Moreover, it goes without saying that America is not engaging in the Americanization of the Chungking army for the purpose of increasing Chiang Kai-shek's fighting strength. There is no doubt that America intends to use the modernized troops of Chungking against the Japanese Army. The Americanization of the Chungking troops started by Stilwell in the India and Burma fronts was considerably accelerated by the opening of the Stilwell Highway formerly known as the Ledo Route, and America's efforts are now directed at the complete Americanization of the entire Chungking army.

Chiang's Revolutionary Army

Chiang Kai-shek's army was organized as a revolutionary force from the very beginning. At first, it fought against the fighting forces of feudal war lords, then against the Communist troops. It has grown up to its present state mainly through experience gained in civil wars. Even after the outbreak of the armed conflict with Japan, Chiang's fighting forces continued to retain their characteristics as a revolutionary army, and part of them have always been fighting the Communist army. At least a part of Chiang's troops has been maintained with a view to defending the regions under the Chungking regime against possible invasion by Communist troops. For instance, the 450,000 men under the command of General Hu Tsung-nan has been stationed for the past few years along a line encircling the northwestern provinces of China.

America, which is anxious to use the entire fighting strength of Chiang Kai-shek against Japan, cannot tolerate the existence of such a large idle army. This is the reason why, the Chungking army in America's eye appears to be "a fighting force that never fights." The political offensive of American democracy and the Americanization of the Chungking troops are undoubtedly aimed at the mobilization of this idle military strength of Chiang Kai-shek's for use in the armed clash with the Japanese Army in China. Chiang's policy to keep his fighting strength intact is thus confronted with great difficulties due to America's ambitions. In the armed clash with the Japanese Army, Chiang always observed his own strategy of "making good losses in space by gains in time." He always avoided a frontal clash, but approached the Japanese Army, from behind or from the flank. He avoided regular warfare, but preferred a guerilla fighting. He made no effort to beat Japan outright, but always tried to emerge victorious, if possible, in a prolonged war.

Due to the modernization of arms and other war materials, the Americanized Chungking troops are now required to fight according to different tactics. The Chungking troops are now beyond the control of Chiang Kai-shek. They prefer frontal attacks to flanking maneuvers, regular warfare to guerilla fighting, and a short-term war to a prolonged one. Chiang is no longer in a position to stick to his old policy of maintaining his fighting strength intact. This is the result of the efforts made by Stilwell while at Chungking. Chiang Kai-shek, much against his will, is now rushing into the snare America has set for him.

Stilwell's Policy Alive

Chiang Kai-shek, having been displeased with Stilwell's insolent attitude caused him to be recalled to America by filing a strong protest with Roosevelt. His successors Wedemeyer, Nelson, and Hurley, unlike Stilwell are behaving very courteously toward Chiang Kai-shek. Nevertheless, they are prosecuting the program as framed by Stilwell without any modifications. Ambassador Hurley is striving to realize the political program as designed by Stilwell, while Nelson, Adviser to the Chungking regime, is holding himself responsible for the prosecution of the economic program as framed by Stilwell, and Wedemeyer, as Chief-of-Staff under Chiang Kai-shek, is strictly following the military policy as framed by Stilwell.

Here, let us remind ourselves once more of the demands filed by Stilwell with the Chungking regime. In the first place, he demanded that the command over the Chungking troops be transferred from the Chungking authorities to the American forces in China. This demand is now steadily being attained through the Americanization of the Chungking troops. In the second place, Stilwell demanded that the anti-foreign and anti-Communistic elements be dispelled from Chungking. In the third place, he demanded that Chiang Kai-shek's despotic power be brought to an end, so that a democratic regime might be established at Chungking through the amalgamation of the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang. Stilwell's second and third demands also are being realized by the American political and economic offensive.

Anti-U.S. Elements Subdued

That some of the Chungking people are on their guard against America's economic invasion of China is clearly seen from the anti-American article published by a popular Chungking paper as quoted at the beginning of this article. Moreover, the fact that Stilwell demanded the immediate dismissal of the anti-foreign elements from Chungking shows that, in the central quarters of the Chungking regime, there is still an orthodox party of autonomists. Since the Cairo Conference, however, Chiang Kai-shek, forgetful of his usual prudence and craftiness, has been behaving in a rather fickle and frivolous manner. Having been flattered by Roosevelt and Churchill as the highest leader of one of the four greatest nations in the world, Chiang is now in the Seventh Heaven. This is quite natural, when we consider that he is only an upstart in the international field. Here another trap awaits him.

Recently, a passage of Nelson's report to Roosevelt on the latest situation in Chungking was published at Washington, in which Nelson says that the munitions production of Chungking, by the end of spring this year, will be twice the production attained at the end of November 1944, and that after the current war, China under the protection of America will replace Japan as the only industrial center in East Asia. We detect herein America's ambition for the economic invasion of China. In the past, the United States and Britain followed exactly the same method as they are employing at present in carrying out their schemes against China. At first, they exported to China opium and other goods, establishing thereby commercial rights in China. Then, they made the protection of their commercial rights a pretext for the invasion of China by means of guns and warships. Nelson is now following the same method of invasion as observed by his predecessors.

As stated above, the American invasion of China, now under way, partakes of the nature of a political and military invasion as well as an economic invasion. Chungking is thus placing herself in the firm grip of the United States. The American invasion of China will assume its final aspect when the American army starts landing operations on the Chinese coast, as ranted by Nimitz and looked forward to by the foolish Chungking regime. The plan for the landing of American forces on the Chinese coast, as a matter of course, originated in their military scheme to establish bases on the Chinese continent through which to beat the Japanese Forces in China. America, however, is motivated by another scheme which is more important to her than the establishment of military bases on the Asiatic continent. America, in order to secure her control over post-war China is desirous of making a record beforehand of her military occupation of China.

America's force of arms is counterpart of her economic strength, and vice versa. Speaking more strictly, however, her economic strength has been maintaining its control over her military power for a long time. In America a small number of big plutocrats are always ordering the army and navy about until they challenge other nations to an armed clash with the United States. This is the true character of the American people. We hear that the Pacific Problems Investigation Society of the United States, in its plan for the disposal of Japan, is emphasizing the necessity and of punishing of breaking up the six leading millionaires of Japan who have cooperated with the military authorities in the current war. This shows that the Americans are totally blind to the peaceful character of the Japanese capitalists and are placing them in the same category as those of their own country who are anxious to get rich on the war.

With such crafty men as Nelson, Hurley, and Wedemeyer holding important posts in the Chungking regime, America is now in a position to carry out her aggression of China in any way she likes. The fact that the Ledo Route is now renamed the "Stilwell Highway" clearly shows as what those crafty Americans at Chungking have now in mind. Thus, America's plan for the invasion of China is already well under way. Here we observe the increasing danger of Chiang Kai-shek's principle "To save the country through resistance" which is resulting in a "traitorous act" against his own country.

(End)

SCIENCE AND WAR

Modern Warfare Stimulates Progress of Scientific Technique

By TAKEO FUJISAWA
(From the Taiheiyo)

The amount of progress which in peacetime would take scores of years to gain can often be achieved in only a few years in wartime. Really startling has, indeed, been the progress witnessed in aviation or in communication by electric waves since the start of the present war. But for the war, rocket guns, rocket planes and noctovision and other newly-invented radio appliances would hardly be in practical use now. In time of peace, it often takes scores of years for one invention newly conceived to be put to practical use. Twenty years ago for instance, researches were started in Japan on weapons with electric wave appliances, which are playing so prominent a part in the present war, vacuum tubes for transmitting and receiving short wave messages, and other scientific implements of war, and in fact the credit is due to Drs. Okabe and Yagi for bringing these researches to consummation. However, these inventions had not yet been ready for practical use at the time the present war broke out.

War for Construction

Modern warfare in which scientific technique plays the decisive role may well be described as a war for the construction of high material civilization. Not in material civilization only but in cultural and spiritual civilization also, we may assume that strides almost unimaginable in peacetime are being made. In material civilization especially we see that such progress as would take scores of years to achieve in peacetime is being accomplished in a brief space of a couple of years. Either in the construction of airplanes or in the manufacture of communication instruments, very efficient types of the kind that would never have been conceived as practicable under the peacetime economy are being invented and put into wide practice.

Taking the case of the speed of airplanes, for instance, there has been an increase of over 300 kilometers per hour during the last few years. This is quite surprising, considering that before the war it took ten years to add 100 kilometers to the speed of 300 kilometers an hour already attained by airplanes. Progress in this line is so remarkable that it is even considered not unlikely that a high speed of nearly 1,200 kilometers an hour will be realized before long. Should this prediction come true, Berlin would be reached in a day or a round-the-world flight be accomplished in two or three days.

Nor is it outside the realm of possibility that stratospheric planes will come into being during the present War. At a speed of, say, 5,000 kilometers an hour, a visit to Paris would be possible in four or five hours. The remarkable development of rocket bombers which aroused so much public interest in connection with Germany's reprisal arms, V-1 and V-2, is a case of the war having brought the results of the research of the past dozen years suddenly into practical use. It is believed that a further increase of speed is impossible by the improvement of propellers of the type now in use and that it must depend on the development of rocket devices. The flying radius by this method is at present limited but future researches will surely greatly increase it.

Regarding the V-3, the public is not yet in possession of full details, but according to reports, it represents a bomb capable of freezing 150 meter square of land, causing the extinction of all living things and paralyzing the working of all machinery within the affected zone. Scientifically, such a device is possible, but how it was made practicable still remains a mystery. In the event of many wartime inventions being employed for peaceable purposes in future, immense benefit will accrue to mankind.

Becomes Independent

The present war has put an entirely new face on Japan's scientific technique. It has become independent of foreign influences. Scientific studies in this country have hitherto been largely dependent on foreign researches and the value of Japanese researches used to be assessed by foreign standards. The Japanese scientific world before the war was in so unenviable a state that aspirants to the doctorate had to write their theses in foreign languages and that in order to get them passed they had to cite foreign authorities copiously in illustration of their theories. Regrettable though it was, this was perhaps inevitable in a scientifically backward country, but it was nevertheless very vexatious for young Japanese scientists who were eager for the independence of Japanese science. Modern war which resolves itself into a war of scientific technique has revolutionized the character of science. Science which has hitherto known no national frontiers has become exclusionist in nature. Technical relations between nations have been cut off and all nations are vying with one another in establishing scientific technique all their own, conscious of the fact that their national destiny hinges on the superiority of their science. Japanese scientists, like those of all other countries, are thus making strenuous endeavors to establish scientific technique which is peculiarly Japanese. If Japanese science has made but a poor showing in the past, however, this does not mean that Japan's scientific art was inherently inferior. It was due in no small measure to the fact that for various domestic reasons scientists were left to carry on their scientific researches as best they could without adequate funds supplied for the purpose. For lack of funds, they were often unable to put the results of their elaborate researches to practical tests. None but those which offered good promise of economic benefit claimed any public attention and encouragement. Thus, even those researches which were believed to be of immense value for future national defense were left severely alone. That Japanese scientific technique is not inherently inferior is proved by the fact that in these days of scientific exclusionism, Japan has been able to produce airplanes in no way inferior in quality to any of enemy countries.

To Make Debut Soon

Germany has produced various efficient new weapons despite the adverse circumstances she has been in, and one is tempted to ask if new scientific weapons are being manufactured in this country also and, if so, when they are expected to make their appearance. But powerful scientific weapons cannot be produced so easily. It takes much time and considerable experimentation before they can be invented and put into practical use. Anyway, there are indications that the necessary preparations are now complete and they are expected to make their debut soon. When produced, I feel confident that they will be found to be ones so powerful as to meet the sanguine expectations of the nation.

No matter how powerful, however, new weapons alone cannot be decisive of the issue of the war, as the experiences of the European War testify. What really counts is the possession of mighty synthetic power of scientific technique.

In order to win this war, it is of paramount importance that the scientific power of the nation should be mobilized and put to the best use. Due to a defective educational system, we must admit that the number of scientific technicians has been very limited in this country. Not that most Japanese people are naturally unfit scientifically. As a matter of fact, many mobilized school students are being made excellent aircraft pilots or very efficient members of the ground crew after a brief period of training or else they are showing themselves very quick in acquiring skill in the art of production. The mobilization of students for productive purposes is at once contributing materially toward increasing production and answering the useful purpose of giving them technical education.

In a State deadly at war, the freedom of education is temporarily denied. Since the possession of highly developed scientific technique is the criterion of the national power of defense, it is up to all who are intellectually capable of making themselves scientific technicians should receive technical education. It is only proper that the Japanese educational system should be adjusted so as to meet this vital requirement of the State.